



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Monday
29 July 1991

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FBIS-AFR-91-145

CONTENTS

29 July 1991

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

| | |
|---|---|
| Moi Addresses Somali Reconciliation Conference [KNA] | 1 |
| OAU Committee To Review South Africa Sanctions [SAPA] | 2 |

EAST AFRICA

Djibouti

| | |
|--|---|
| President Congratulates Ethiopia's Meles Zenawi [Djibouti Radio] | 4 |
| Spokesman Denies Territorial Ambitions on Somalia [Djibouti Radio] | 4 |

Ethiopia

| | |
|--|---|
| Afewerki Meets Sudan's Khalifah on Cooperation [Voice of the Broad Masses] | 4 |
| Mubarak Hails Changes in Message to Meles Zenawi [Addis Ababa Radio] | 4 |

Kenya

| | |
|--|---|
| Moi Accuses Church of Aiding Clash With Police [Nairobi Radio] | 5 |
|--|---|

Tanzania

| | |
|---|---|
| Mwinyi Leaves for OAU Conference in Nigeria [Dar es Salaam Radio] | 5 |
| Minister Calls for Continued RSA Sanctions [Zanzibar Radio] | 5 |

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

| | |
|---|----|
| De Klerk 'Cool Approach' to Funding Issue Viewed [SAPA] | 6 |
| Officials on De Klerk Response [SUNDAY TIMES 28 Jul] | 6 |
| Vlok Reiterates Not Resigning Over Funding [Johannesburg TV] | 7 |
| 'Senior' Sources Reject Interim Government Idea [THE STAR 29 Jul] | 8 |
| Buthelezi Knowledge of Police Funds Disclaimed [SAPA] | 9 |
| ANC, SACP, Cosatu: Negotiations in Danger [SAPA] | 9 |
| Tambo Warns of Return To Armed Struggle [THE STAR 26 Jul] | 9 |
| Hani: ANC 'Will Not Hesitate To Strike Back' [Johannesburg Radio] | 10 |
| Treurnicht: Government Credibility Undercut [Johannesburg Radio] | 10 |
| Chikane on De Klerk Reaction to 'Inkathagate' [SAPA] | 10 |
| 4th National Cosatu Congress Views Policy Themes | 10 |
| President Calls for Socialism [SAPA] | 10 |
| Government Resignation Demanded [SAPA] | 11 |
| Appeal Issued to Inkatha Members [SAPA] | 12 |
| Resolution Issued at Congress End [SAPA] | 12 |
| Police Investigating Theft of Funding Documents [SAPA] | 13 |
| Buthelezi on IFP-UWUSA Ties, Background [SAPA] | 14 |
| Ex-SADF 'Consultant' on RSA Namibia Action [SAPA] | 15 |
| Ambassador Lotter on Israeli Ties, Inkatha Affair [Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST 26 Jul] | 15 |
| 26 Jul Press Comment on Inkatha Funding Issue [THE CITIZEN, etc.] | 16 |
| 29 Jul Press [SATURDAY STAR, etc.] | 17 |
| Report on Mandela Visit to Cuba, Venezuela [cross-reference] | 18 |

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

| | |
|--|----|
| Official Says Troop Confinement To Begin Soon [Luanda Radio] | 19 |
| UNITA Called on To Remain Committed to Peace [Luanda Radio] | 19 |
| 'Incident' Reported During Jamba Prisoner Release [Johannesburg Radio] | 20 |
| Further on 'Incident' [Luanda Radio] | 20 |
| BBC Views UNITA Prisoner Release 27 Jul [London International] | 20 |
| UNITA Questions ICRC Neutrality in Duties [Voice of the Black Cockerel] | 21 |
| UNITA Criticizes MPLA Prisoner Policy [Voice of the Black Cockerel] | 21 |
| UNITA: Cuban Soldiers Hiding in Harbor Areas [Voice of the Black Cockerel] | 22 |

Lesotho

| | |
|---|----|
| Government Lifts Curfew Imposed in May [Johannesburg Radio] | 22 |
|---|----|

Madagascar

| | |
|---|----|
| Ratsiraka Announces 'Dissolution' of Government [AFP] | 22 |
| Ramahatra Announces Government Resignation [AFP] | 22 |

Mozambique

| | |
|--|----|
| Working Scheme May Make Peace Talks 'Dynamic' [Maputo Radio] | 23 |
| Renamo Blamed for 'Slow Pace' of Peace Talks [Maputo Radio] | 23 |

Namibia

| | |
|--|----|
| Geingob on Disclosure of RSA Funding of Parties [SAPA] | 23 |
| Minister on Pretoria Aid [SAPA] | 23 |
| NP Denies Receiving RSA Funds [SAPA] | 24 |

Zimbabwe

| | |
|--|----|
| Mugabe 'Understanding' of U.S. Easing Sanctions [Umtata Radio] | 24 |
|--|----|

WEST AFRICA

Burkina Faso

| | |
|--|----|
| Compaore Reshuffles Transition Cabinet [Ouagadougou Radio] | 25 |
|--|----|

Ghana

| | |
|--|----|
| Features of 'Multiparty Politics' Viewed [Accra Radio] | 25 |
|--|----|

Guinea

| | |
|---|----|
| Conte in Favor of Accelerating Democratic Process [AFP] | 26 |
|---|----|

Liberia

| | |
|---|----|
| Sawyer: Disarmament Vital for Free Elections [Monrovia Radio] | 26 |
| Armed Factions Asked to Give Guns to ECOMOG [Monrovia Radio] | 26 |
| NPFL, Army Fighting Continues Near Ivory Coast [London International] | 27 |
| Dispute Reported Over Refugees in Ivory Coast [London International] | 27 |

Mali

| | |
|--|----|
| Premier's Circular Calls For Freedom of Press [Bamako Radio] | 28 |
| 'Heavy Casualties' Reported in Tonka Armed Attack [Bamako Radio] | 28 |

Niger

| | | |
|--|----------------|----|
| Saibou Sets Date for National Conference | [Niamey Radio] | 28 |
|--|----------------|----|

Nigeria

| | | |
|--|----------------|----|
| Statement Issued on RSA Inkatha Funding | [Kaduna Radio] | 29 |
| Health Agreement With Cuba Signed Under UNDP | [Kaduna Radio] | 29 |

Sierra Leone

| | | |
|---|------------------------|----|
| Momoh on Party Suspensions, New Parties | [London International] | 29 |
|---|------------------------|----|

Moi Addresses Somali Reconciliation Conference

AB2507092291 Nairobi KNA in English
1415 GMT 15 Jul 91

[Speech by Daniel arap Moi, Kenyan president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces, on the occasion of the Somali national reconciliation talks in Djibouti on 15 July]

[Text] Nairobi 15 July (KNA)—Mr Chairman, Distinguished Delegates and Observers: One year ago, in July 1990, we the six heads of state and government of IGADD [Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought and Development] member states met in Addis Ababa and issued a declaration of peace, stability and development. We expressed concern that the continuation of the present conflicts in our subregion would lead to further loss of life and property and increase misery among our people, thereby retarding development.

We underscored the urgent need to resolve these conflicts peacefully, through our own efforts, and to strengthen peace and cooperation among the states of the subregion and prevent foreign interferences and all their negative consequences.

Today, Mr Chairman, you shoulder the heavy responsibility of presiding over a very important meeting whose primary objective is to try and restore peace and tranquillity between diverse groups in one of the IGADD member states, Somalia.

As a neighbour, I have followed with keen interest the developments in Somalia, particularly since last year. I have publicly expressed concern at what is going on in that country and drawn attention to the loss of life and property. I have expressed my concern as well on the untold misery which has befallen women, children and the old, the majority of whom are now living in refugee camps under difficult conditions.

As an expression of our concern, I requested the representatives of various groups to meet me in Nairobi a few weeks ago. I want to convey my sincere thanks to all those who responded to this call, as a result of which we were able to exchange views very frankly on the problems facing Somalia. I held a series of meetings, first with the representatives of the Daroods, who gave me their solemn undertaking that they are committed to peace and reconciliation with all other Somalia groups. I later met with the representatives of the USC [United Somali Congress], who equally emphasised their desire for genuine peace and reconciliation, without which Somalia would not be able to survive.

Mr Chairman: During these discussions and exchanges of views, I seized the occasion to state clearly Kenya's views. I told our brothers that their efforts at reconciliation would be meaningless unless they bore in mind the following points:

1. That Somalia has undergone tremendous hardships, and its citizens must now be tired of seeing so much blood being shed.
2. That no one particular group is too small to be excluded from the peace process, nor is there any one group too big to go it alone, in solving Somali problems.
3. That blind ambition and the pursuit of personal glory without the interest of the people is void and short-lived.
4. That no individual is greater than the Somali nation, and finally:
5. That nobody else other than the Somali people themselves will solve the challenging and demanding problems facing Somalia.

Mr Chairman: I am glad to state further that at the end of the discussions, during which the various Somali groups also held joint consultations, the representatives issued a statement in which they all unanimously agreed that Somalia needs peace and that all should work tirelessly towards its achievement. They appealed to all groups and factions to attend the current reconciliation talks in order to facilitate the peace process. The parties also agreed on the need to observe ceasefire in order to pave the way for negotiation settlement.

I was particularly moved by the friendly spirit of brotherhood which characterised the inter-party discussions. I am therefore confident that the same spirit will prevail at these discussions and pave the way for amicable resolution of prevailing conflicts.

Mr Chairman: Our efforts in bringing the various groups together are very much in line with the recent OAU resolution on Somalia, adopted in Abuja early last month and which underscored the sacredness and territorial integrity of the Somali Republic.

We are also guided by the letter and spirit of the IGADD declaration which reaffirmed, among other things, our collective position that peaceful resolution of any conflict in any member state shall be within the framework of their national unity and territorial integrity, and to which end we all pledged our mutual cooperation in resolving peacefully all internal conflicts prevailing by supporting each other's peace and reconciliation efforts.

Of Somalia, some of whom have endured suffering and untold miseries in refugee camps for several months, without basic necessities of life such as food, clothing, medicine or adequate shelter. [sentence as received] The destiny of these people, as indeed that of several million other Somalis, some of whom are displaced in their own country, hinges on the outcome of this meeting.

As for the leaders of the Somali groups and movements assembled in this hall, the choice is very clear and simple: it is ~~either peace or perpetuation~~ of misery, confusion and anarchy. You can lay a firm foundation here for the future of Somalia, and peace and tranquillity in our sub-region, the Horn of Africa, by creating an

atmosphere of mutual trust and confidence, or dash the hopes of millions of Somalis who have placed their faith and trust in you as you deliberate their future. The choice is yours, or, as it were, the entire destiny of Somalia rests squarely in your hands.

On my part, Mr Chairman, I wish to reiterate Kenya's position as stated above and launch a further earnest appeal to our brothers here assembled to do everything in their power to save their country from further scourge of war.

I thank you most sincerely for your kind invitation and the honour you have accorded me to address this important and historic gathering, historic because the destiny of Somali people hinges on the result of this gathering. I wish you success in your deliberations. Thank you.

OAU Committee To Review South Africa Sanctions

*MB2707130991 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1143 GMT 27 Jul 91*

[Text] London July 27 SAPA—President Robert Mugabe leaves London on Sunday for a crucial summit in Abuja, Nigeria, at which the OAU Ad Hoc Committee on South Africa is expected to review the continent's future relations with Pretoria, Zimbabwe's domestic news agency [ZIANA] reported from London on Saturday. Mr Mugabe, who is on his way from an official visit to Washington, is expected in the future Nigerian capital late Sunday afternoon for the summit, ZIANA reported.

The meeting comes at the request of chairman of the Frontline States, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, following the lifting of sanctions against South Africa by the United States on the argument that Pretoria had made irreversible moves to dismantle apartheid, the news agency said. The decision to lift the trade embargo and other official contacts was criticised by the United Nations main anti-apartheid group and the African National Congress [ANC] of South Africa as premature.

The UN Special Committee Against Apartheid, which supervises United Nations anti-apartheid activities worldwide, said Washington had failed to satisfy its own criteria for ending the trade embargo and violated UN guidelines by the early lifting of sanctions. At its 48th national congress in Durban in July, the ANC recommended a three phased lifting of sanctions, depending on the pace at which Pretoria met its demands and the speed with which the transitional arrangements for a total transfer of power was achieved.

The sanctions issue appears to have put Africa in a serious political dilemma as there appears to be confusion in many countries as to the final mechanism for ending apartheid in South Africa, ZIANA said. Divisions are beginning to emerge despite years of Africa's vigorous campaigns to isolate Pretoria, ZIANA added.

At the June summit of the OAU, a number of countries led by Madagascar, Gabon, Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast), Zaire and Morocco argued against the continued imposition of sanctions, saying President F W de Klerk should be rewarded for the efforts he had made so far in dismantling apartheid. This prompted the liberation movements, particularly the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], to threaten that it would mobilise the trade unions to boycott the products and handling of goods and services of any country which lifted sanctions. This group however failed to persuade the continental body to shift its position significantly.

The OAU then mandated its chairman, Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida, to work with the ad hoc committee and monitor developments in South Africa. South Africa has not been slow to capitalise on the rest of Africa's apparent confusion on the sanctions issue, ZIANA said.

Buoyed by the lifting of United States sanctions, Pretoria has mounted an aggressive diplomatic onslaught to open up relations with several African countries, Central Europe and the Far East, the Zimbabwean news agency reported. In Africa, it said, one of the most significant diplomatic coups staged by Pretoria was the recent establishment of a diplomatic mission in Lome, Togo. Diplomats believe the main task of this embassy is to lobby for South Africa's admission into the Lome Convention, which would enable that country to enjoy preferential trade links with the European Economic Community. Other countries on Pretoria's diplomatic shopping list include Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Kenya and Senegal, ZIANA noted. In the Far East, the target countries include Japan, Singapore, Thailand and South Korea.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union and South Africa have agreed to open interest sections in each others capitals. Zimbabwe, while acknowledging the positive steps taken in South Africa recently, made its position very clear when President Mugabe told African diplomats in Washington this week:

"We would want to see the dimension which will seek the transfer of political power to the majority. We would want to see the pace, the path to democracy being followed from now on. And only when the stage has been reached in the process of negotiations, when the situation will no longer be reversible, can we say time has come for the international community to relax its pressures on South Africa."

The Abuja summit will be chaired by Mr Babangida, who has been consulting several heads of state on the question of sanctions. Mr Babangida has publicly denounced the United States for lifting the trade embargo, saying this was a gigantic setback for the forces of democracy, ZIANA reported. What happens in Abuja next week will depend largely on the position of the Frontline States and the liberation movements, ZIANA reported.

While the ANC is in favour of a phased programme, the PAC is resolutely against any lifting of sanctions. On the other hand, President Kaunda appeared to be worried about this development when he said the lifting of sanctions against South Africa was "a trend that is catching up quite fast."

It is not yet clear how the ANC's phased programme will be interpreted in Abuja, ZIANA added. At the last OAU summit, Secretary General Salim Ahmed Salim argued against a general phasing of sanctions because such a move would be very difficult to monitor and implement. Once trade had begun, he said, it was not easy to put restrictions and enforce them.

The ANC, through its leadership headed by Nelson Mandela, is expected to clarify its position to the leaders of the Frontline States in their pre-summit consultations before presenting it to the full ad hoc committee, the Zimbabwean news agency said.

After the adoption of the new programme at its Durban conference, Mr Mandela said: "Unless a great deal of imagination and flexibility is applied, we will be left holding a shell and nothing else. I do not want my remarks to be misunderstood. We call for flexibility and an approach which is realistic. Our policy remains. Sanctions must be applied."

Djibouti**President Congratulates Ethiopia's Meles Zenawi**

EA2707095591 Djibouti Radio Djibouti in Somali
1700 GMT 25 Jul 91

[Text] Haji Hassan Gouled Aptidon, the president of the Republic of Djibouti, today sent a message of congratulations to Meles Zenawi, the president of the Ethiopian Government, who was elected to lead the country for two years. President Hassan said in his message that the relations between the Republic of Djibouti and Ethiopia epitomize the friendship between the two peoples. He hoped that bilateral economic cooperation will be promoted and strengthened.

In his congratulatory message, in which President Hassan referred to the aim of the Republic of Djibouti as bringing about a lasting peace in the region, the president said Djibouti is always prepared for bilateral exchanges and consultations. President Hassan said Meles Zenawi has brought about peaceful change in Ethiopia and saved it from civil war.

Spokesman Denies Territorial Ambitions on Somalia

EA2707091091 Djibouti Radio Djibouti in Somali
1700 GMT 24 Jul 91

[Text] After the interview which Abdirahman Ahmed Ali, the chairman of the Somali National Movement [SNM], gave to the BBC and which was broadcast yesterday concerning the Republic of Djibouti's stand on the hostilities in Somali, a spokesman for the Djibouti Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation stated that the Republic of Djibouti has never craved, desired, or pondered moves aimed at any territorial expansion. He described the interview given by the SNM chairman as baseless, saying that flags had been raised in Zeila and [words indistinct]. The spokesman said that the United Somali Front, which Abdirahman Ali described as an Essa front, is one of the many fronts in Somalia, particularly in the north of the country, where the armed struggle was waged against the regime of Mohamed Siad Barre and which forced the Somali people to disperse and face difficulties.

Referring to the relationship between Djibouti and the SNM, the spokesman said that this relationship is similar to the relationship that the Republic of Djibouti has maintained with other groups in Somalia. This, he said, is in line with Djibouti's appeal to the various fronts in Somalia to attend the Somali people's reconciliation conference, which the SNM, like other groups, was also invited to attend.

The spokesman finally concluded his statement by saying that Djibouti once more renews its stand on the unity and restoration of the sovereignty of the people of Somalia, who are our brothers.

Ethiopia**Afewerki Meets Sudan's Khaliich on Cooperation**

EA2707100591 Asmera Voice of the Broad Masses
of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Excerpts] Isayas Afewerki, secretary general of the provisional government of Eritrea, held talks with a high-level delegation from Sudan in his office at 1500 yesterday. The high-level Sudanese delegation comprised Colonel Muhammad al-Amin Khalifah, (al-Fatah Irwan), and Dr. Mustafa 'Uthman. [passage omitted]

Prior to the departure of the high-level Sudanese delegation, the leader of the delegation, Col. Muhammad al-Amin Khalifah, gave a press statement at the airport to the Voice of the Broad Masses. He noted that he had briefed the secretary general on the delegation's visits to Yemen, Djibouti, and Ethiopia to discuss the Horn of Africa. He also noted that they shared similar views on the issues raised during their talks. He said that they had discussed the relationship between Eritrea and Sudan and had reached an agreement on trade and finance and other issues. To strengthen, coordinate, and implement the agreement, a Sudanese delegation will come to Eritrea and an Eritrean delegation will visit Sudan in the near future.

The Sudanese delegation arrived in Asmera at noon yesterday to deliver a message from President 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir to the secretary general of the provisional government of Eritrea, Isayas Afewerki.

Mubarak Hails Changes in Message to Meles Zenawi

EA2707090091 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia
Network in Amharic 0400 GMT 25 Jul 91

[Excerpt] President Husni Mubarak has noted that the changes under way in Ethiopia are democratic and an example to the African people. President Husni Mubarak made this remark yesterday in his message to the president of the Ethiopian transitional government, Mr. Meles Zenawi. The message was delivered to President Meles Zenawi by Mr. Umar Gad, the deputy Egyptian foreign minister, during a ceremony held at the Grand Palace. President Husni Mubarak noted in his message that the changes taking place in Ethiopia are greatly appreciated by the Egyptian people and Government, and the African people in general. He also expressed his belief that the existing historical relationship between Ethiopia and Egypt will be strengthened further by promoting the interests of the two people and by safeguarding peace in the region.

President Meles Zenawi for his part particularly noted that the relationship between the people of Ethiopia and Egypt and the relationship between the Arab people in general has an inappropriate image; however, the relationship will, based on the transitional government's policy, acquire its [word indistinct] image based on

mutual respect, understanding, and interests, and the advent of peace in the region. President Meles Zenawi noted in his speech that the Ethiopian Government wants the relationship to be based on ascertaining the interests of the two people and ways of enabling the two countries to prosper mutually and work together [words indistinct]. [passage omitted]

Kenya

Moi Accuses Church of Aiding Clash With Police

EA2807184591 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1014 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Excerpts] His Excellency, President Daniel arap Moi, today witnessed the installation of Archbishop Maurice Cardinal Otunga as the first bishop of the Kenya Armed Forces' Ordinariate at the Moi Air Base, Nairobi. [passage omitted]

Earlier, President Moi said that the convenors of the CPK [Church of the Province of Kenya]-organized procession [scheduled for 28 July] had hoped that at least one person would have died in their planned clash with the police so that the government would be blamed by the international community. He said such a heartless and inhuman wish demonstrated how ill-intentioned that procession had been meant to be. He said the sinister plot had been hatched by some lawyers who, he said, had hijacked a section of the church to further their cause of destabilizing the government.

President Moi was speaking to thousands of jubilant wananchi [citizens] who lined up the route he used to Moi Air Base to attend the installation ceremony of the military bishop. The president commended Kenyans for maintaining peace, saying wananchi had understood that peace was the only asset for them to realize meaningful progress. [passage omitted]

Tanzania

Mwinyi Leaves for OAU Conference in Nigeria

EA2807203091 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 1000 GMT 28 Jul 91

[Text] Mwanza [Northern Tanzania]—President Ali Hassan Mwinyi left today for Nigeria to attend a meeting called by OAU Chairman President Ibrahim Babangida to discuss various African issues, particularly the strengthening of sanctions against the South African Boer regime. The minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Ndugu Ahmad Hassan Diria, told Radio Tanzania during a stopover at Mwanza airport that the main issue to be discussed was pressuring the Boers to accept the principle of one man, one vote.

He said that the meeting was due to the African heads of state resolution at the OAU summit in Abuja that calls for a follow-up evaluation of changes in Boer policy, including the regime's recent scandal in which it provided money to Inkatha to fan the disturbances dividing the nationalists. Minister Diria said that the scandal, confirmed by the regime, showed clearly that the Boers speak of bringing peace to their country while conducting a secret war against the African National Congress.

Minister Calls for Continued RSA Sanctions

EA2707092091 Zanzibar Voice of Tanzania in Swahili 1200 GMT 23 Jul 91

[Text] Dar es Salaam—Tanzania has urged friendly countries that have been supporting the liberation struggle in southern Africa not to be confused by calls to lift economic sanctions against the Boer regime of South Africa [RSA]. The call was made yesterday by the minister for foreign and international affairs, Comrade Ahmed Diria, when he met a delegation from the German parliament which is inspecting projects in the country funded by Germany.

He said economic sanctions, especially regarding the sale of arms, must be maintained against the Boer regime until the African National Congress [ANC] and other democratic movements express their satisfaction with political reforms taking place in that country. Comrade Diria added that countries lifting the sanctions against the Boer regime are demoralizing the efforts by the ANC and other movements calling for democracy in South Africa.

De Klerk 'Cool Approach' to Funding Issue Viewed*MB2907085091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0801 GMT 29 Jul 91*

[By Pierre Claassen]

[Text] Cape Town July 29 SAPA—The State Security Council meets under the chairmanship of the state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, on Monday [29 July] to formulate the government's final response to the slush fund row. Six ministers, the chief of the National Intelligence Service [NIS], Dr Neil Barnard, and heads of the relevant departments, including the chief of the SA [South African] Defence Force, Gen Kat Liebenberg, and commissioner of police, Gen Johan van der Merwe, will participate in what will be a meticulous analysis of the entire scandal and its possible effects.

The two ministers implicated in the funding of Inkatha, UWUSA [United Workers Union of South Africa] and other so-called "dirty-tricks" operations, the ministers of law and order and of defence, Mr Adriaan Vlok and Gen Magnus Malan, are permanent ex-officio members of the council as are the ministers of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, and justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee. The minister of constitutional development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, has been co-opted for this particular session as the subject matter concerns his department's domain.

The deliberations are expected to concentrate on tailoring a credible clean-up of secret funding procedures and parameters and a public defence of police and foreign affairs involvement in what the government has steadfastly claimed to have been a purely anti-sanctions action. It can be reasonably expected that Dr Barnard's NIS has prepared a weighty report for the council on precisely how the public and the international community are reacting to the expose and what likely response there will be to specific options. In addition the council will probably have the benefit of final and comprehensive departmental reports on the funding exercises and other similar operations which may become future embarrassments given the likelihood of further "grudge" leaks to the media.

On the basis of these reports Mr de Klerk may well decide to reveal other, completed, exercises in similar vein in order to give the widest possible credence to the clean-up actions he is expected to announce—sometime on Tuesday afternoon. From public appearances and announcements through the National Party mouthpiece, *DIE BURGER*, it is clear that Mr Pik Botha is considered to be in the clear, having merely responded to a legally motivated police request for anti-sanctions funds under his control, and that his two other colleagues, Mr Vlok and Gen Malan, are not going to resign or be fired. For President de Klerk to stand up to demands for Mr Vlok's resignation, in particular, convincing action will be required as a trade-off if government credibility is to be retained.

Already COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions], the powerful ANC [African National Congress] ally most directly affected by the UWUSA funding, is threatening nation-wide strikes and boycotts of taxes if it is not satisfied with Mr de Klerk's secret fund surgery.

Although the ANC has also been most vociferous in its demands for cabinet heads to roll in order to restore some faith in the government as a negotiations partner, the government appears to be quite unperturbed about the likelihood of a break-down in talks as a result of the Inkatha funding. If Mr de Klerk is planning to remove Mr Vlok and Gen Malan it now seems likely he will do so at a later stage when he is ready to put together the National Party's negotiating team for the multi-party conference.

The most probable response of the state president will be an expanded version of the televised justification of the funding by Mr Pik Botha last Thursday coupled with specific assurances and actions, possibly linked to the proposed judicial commission on violence, as public pledge against repetition. It must nevertheless be kept in mind, most analysts agree, that Mr de Klerk has a reputation for lateral thinking and that surprises are not ruled out when he makes his final statement.

The delayed response of the government is typical of Mr de Klerk's cool approach to crisis management, if the word has any meaning for him at all. It has, according to seasoned observers and, more importantly, diplomats, taken the initial sting out of the affairs and set a relatively sober stage for Mr de Klerk's response.

Already diplomatic assessment, particularly among Western countries, is that the funding was an understandable covert residue of the hot war against the ANC and world sanctions. They are just as inclined to overlook the operation as they are the ANC's miscarried Operation Vula and do not consider the situation at all threatening the negotiations process. Whether this assessment is correct and whether the government's response is going to defuse the tension between the main talks partners will become clearer after Mr de Klerk's statement. Whatever the response, most observers agree, the keen urgency on both sides to get on with talks will soon remove whatever obstacles necessary to get to the multi-party conference table.

Officials on De Klerk Response*MB2807130691 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES
in English 28 Jul 91 p 2*

[By Mike Robertson, political correspondent]

[Excerpt] The National Party is set to accede to a key ANC [African National Congress] demand for an interim government following revelations of Inkatha funding.

Senior government members are openly conceding their image has taken a massive knock from the "Inkatha-gate" revelations.

They expect that President F.W. de Klerk will on Tuesday:

- Come clean on all past government funding to so-called "moderate" black political groupings and announce an immediate end to all such funding;
- Announce a dramatic scaling-down of all secret funding and reiterate that all future secret projects will be subject to Cabinet control;
- Increase the powers of the auditor-general, and through him Parliament, to scrutinise remaining secret funds.

These steps, they hope, will go some way to restoring confidence in the negotiating process.

However, government members now believe that real confidence in the security forces will only be re-established once a multi-party conference agrees on mechanisms to ensure joint control and supervision of the police and military.

Government spokesmen still reject the term "interim government," favouring instead "transitional arrangements."

But, in the wake of the "Inkatha-gate" crisis, the kind of arrangements they are envisaging as necessary to restore confidence in the security forces makes meaningless the insistence that there is a difference between the two terms.

Proposals are being worked on to ensure:

- Effective joint control of the executive rather the mere broadening of Cabinet membership that has been proposed in the past;
- The appointment of members of the ANC and other opposition parties to key positions in the public service, the police and the military.

Underpinning this will be the standing commission on violence, and regional peace secretariats.

Despite the "Inkatha-gate" crisis the church peace initiative has continued to make considerable progress.

Representatives of all major political parties involved in the process met this week and are reported to be close to finalising agreements on codes of conduct for police and political parties.

The working committee dealing with socio-economic upliftment has still some way to go before completing its report, but there is general agreement that by September it should be possible to convene another peace summit at which all political parties could publicly endorse the agreements.

As the "Inkatha-gate" scandal unfolded this week, President De Klerk is understood to have held lengthy meetings with all ministers and officials involved in the control of secret funds.

Government members said they expected Mr. De Klerk to follow on Foreign Minister Pik Botha's revelation that more than R[and]100-million was given to anti-SWAPO [South-West African Peoples Organization] parties in Namibia by making a clean breast of funding to internal political organisations.

He is expected to defend this funding on the grounds that the situation in which South Africa found itself prior to February 2 last year demanded special measures.

However, as these circumstances have changed, government members expect him to announce the dramatic scaling down of secret projects.

Mr. Botha alluded to this on the TV programme Agenda [preceding word published in italics when he said that he had operated secret funds in terms of legislation passed in Parliament. "Maybe we should repeal the Bill. We should change the law in view of the changed circumstances. It is just possible President de Klerk might think in this direction."

He also said that President De Klerk would look at widening the powers of the auditor-general to enable him to report more fully on secret accounts.

At the moment the auditor-general's ability to report on secret funds is limited "to the extent that the Minister of Finance, in consultation with the State President and the auditor-general, may determine." [passage omitted]

Vlok Reiterates Not Resigning Over Funding

MB2707192891 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 27 Jul 91

["Exclusive" interview with Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok by unidentified SABC reporter; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok remains adamant that he won't resign over the government's secret funding issue. Mr. Vlok has again come under fire in the press with the WEEKLY MAIL branding him a liar for earlier remarks that he made about the role of the police in the affair. In an exclusive SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] interview today, he reiterated that he was willing to stand down but not over the funding controversy.

[Vlok] Well, my position is quite clear on this. I never regard myself as bigger than the future of this country, therefore, I have said it in the past and I am prepared to repeat it: If I am standing in the way of working out a peaceful future for this country, then I will reconsider my position.

As far as the present problems are concerned, I would say that looking at it objectively, I don't think that I should resign. I think that I'm not really responsible for the problems that we are experiencing at the moment, but I have told the President, I have told him my viewpoint and he accepted my viewpoint in this regard.

[Reporter] Minister, the WEEKLY MAIL has called you a liar in connection with the funding of UWUSA [United Workers Union of South Africa]. What is your reaction to that?

[Vlok] Well I reject that and I can prove that I have been right, because the funds expended on this project by the police officers had been used for specific, fixed, and predetermined expenditures such as office accommodation, vehicle leasing and maintenance, fuel costs, telephone rentals, salaries, etc. It was fixed before so there could be no problem there whatsoever.

[Reporter] Well a lot of people are saying that the police have a serious credibility problem now. Do you plan to restructure the police?

[Vlok] Well, you know, you are quite correct. We have a problem, an image problem, in the eyes of many people in this country. We have already decided and we have embarked upon a road of restructuring the police force. We have made good progress in this regard; making the police force really representative of all the people in this country.

We have changed the training of the police and we will carry on doing this. Our aims for the South African Police hadn't changed in any way whatsoever. We want to be an impartial, professional police force for all the peoples of this country.

'Senior' Sources Reject Interim Government Idea

MB2907114991 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
29 Jul 91 p 1

[Report by Peter Fabricius and Esmare van der Merwe: "Govt Denies Accepting Interim Rule"]

[Text] Senior Government sources last night dismissed suggestions that the Inkatha funds scandal had forced the Government to give in to ANC [African National Congress] demands for an interim government.

"Practically speaking, an interim government means abolishing the present Government and replacing it with a new one, and that's not acceptable," one source said.

The sources said that even the idea of outside groups being given a joint say in the control of the security forces was still "very sensitive" and had probably not yet been discussed.

Representatives of the Government, the ANC and Inkatha, meeting under the auspices of the joint church/business peace initiative, had come close to agreement last week on a code of conduct for security forces.

But this was not the same as overall responsibility for the security forces. The participants in the joint church/business initiative were also discussing the possibility of independent monitoring of peace agreements.

However, this would also not necessarily entail joint control of security forces.

The sources stressed that the possibility of joint control of the security forces could only be discussed at the multiparty conference which the Government hopes will take place as soon as possible.

The ANC, SA [South African] Communist Party [SACP] and Congress of SA Trade Unions [Cosatu] yesterday said the secret funding scandal had seriously endangered the negotiation process.

After an emergency meeting to discuss the implications of the secret funding, the three organisations said: "The latest revelations underline the fact that the present Government cannot supervise the process of transition.

"We call on all South Africans of whatever political persuasion to unite behind the call for an interim government of national unity."

At the emergency meeting, the SACP and Cosatu also backed the earlier demands by the ANC for President de Klerk to prove his sincerity in negotiations by taking decisive action on the funding scandal.

Among the demands were the establishment of a multiparty commission of inquiry into the secret funding of political activity, the freezing and opening to public scrutiny of secret slush funds, the sacking of Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok and Defence Minister Magnus Malan, and the granting of immunity to all members of the security forces and other State employees "who wish to come clean on these covert operations".

The Democratic Party—until recently divided on the issue of an interim government—has toughened its position in the wake of the scandal by also calling for a government of unity.

In Cuba, ANC president Nelson Mandela at the weekend reiterated the ANC's demand for an interim government.

He said the revelations about the secret funding to Inkatha had strengthened the ANC's demand for the formation of an interim transition government.

"What we have been saying all along, that the Government cannot be a player and referee at the same time, has been fully corroborated," he said.

Buthelezi Knowledge of Police Funds Disclaimed

MB2707143491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1428 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Text] Durban July 27 SAPA—The Durban security policeman involved in the secret funding of Inkatha rallies, Maj Louis Botha, on Saturday denied that Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi had any knowledge of the money paid to his organisation. In a statement Maj Botha said he had never talked to Mr Buthelezi. He said he had dealt with the Inkatha president's personal assistant, Mr M.Z. Khumalo, who has subsequently resigned from his position.

The WEEKLY MAIL edition of July 19 had published a police memorandum, signed by Maj Botha, which stated: "Chief Minister Buthelezi was very emotional when a copy of the receipt was given to him. He could not say thank you enough and said that he had not expected it." However, Maj Botha said on Saturday it was Mr Khumalo that thanked him for the funds. "I deduced that he was speaking on behalf of the chief minister. After Mr Khumalo's resignation, I realised that this deduction was incorrect."

Maj Botha also denied WEEKLY MAIL allegations that Mr Buthelezi had taken him into his confidence regarding a decrease in political support and differences of opinion in the Inkatha leadership. "From my discussions with him (Mr Buthelezi) I have, as is apparent from the memorandum, drawn certain conclusions regarding the political problems surrounding the chief minister and Inkatha. I had no intention of creating the impression that Chief Minister Buthelezi had briefed me personally and exclusively on these matters."

ANC, SACP, Cosatu: Negotiations in Danger

MB2807135291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1317 GMT 28 Jul 91

[Text] Johannesburg July 28 SAPA—Negotiations have been seriously endangered by revelations of the government's misuse of public funds, the African National Congress [ANC], Congress of South African Trade Unions [Cosatu] and South African Communist Party [SACP] alliance said in a statement on Sunday.

After an emergency meeting this weekend to review the implications of the funding scandal, the alliance said senior government officials' reaction to the situation had been evasive and they seemed not to understand the extent to which they had endangered a peaceful resolution to South Africa's problems.

State President F.W. de Klerk would be judged according to what he would say on Tuesday, July 30, in response to the scandal. "Our people will be watching De Klerk's performance very carefully. De Klerk will be judged in terms of his response to the demands which have been made by a wide range of forces," the alliance statement said. Demands include:

- the immediate dismissal from public office of Ministers Adriaan Vlok and Magnus Malan;
- the establishment of a multi-party commission of enquiry to investigate government involvement in violence and the secret funding of political activity;
- the visible and public dismantling of all SAP [South African Police] and SADF [South African Defense Force] special counter-insurgency forces, including those composed of foreigners;
- the freeing and opening to public scrutiny of secret slush funds;
- guaranteed immunity to all members of the security forces and other state employees who wish to testify about covert operations;
- prosecution of all security force personnel identified by past commissions as having been implicated in the violence; and
- reparations by the government to the victims of state-sponsored violence.

"The latest revelations underline the fact that the present government cannot supervise the process of transition." The alliance said it would be reviewing the situation during the next week.

Tambo Warns of Return To Armed Struggle

MB2607125591 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
26 Jul 91 p 6

[Report by Phil Molefe: "ANC (African National Congress) Warns on Return To Armed Struggle"]

[Text] The ANC could not rule out the possibility of a return to its traditional forms of struggle if the Government was not committed enough to negotiations, national chairman Oliver Tambo said in Johannesburg yesterday.

Addressing the opening session of the fourth annual conference of the Congress of South African Trade Unions [Cosatu], he said the union federation faced the challenge "to find ways to pre-empt this dreadful possibility without sacrificing our principled commitment to struggle until we win our freedom."

Mr. Tambo (74) told the 2,524 delegates that the ANC was committed to a peaceful settlement.

"Pretoria does not as yet seem willing to match our commitment.

"Hence, in the light of Pretoria's reluctance or unwillingness to march in step with humanity, despite our wishes to the contrary, we cannot as yet rule out the possibility of a reversion to our more traditional forms of struggle."

He said the continued loss of life in the townships was the most serious obstacle to a political settlement.

Mr. Tambo said the Government's unconvincing dismissal of evidence pointing to complicity in the violence by elements within and outside it had left the ANC with

no choice but to conclude that the Government had a vested interest in the violence.

PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] president Clarence Makwetu said South Africa needed a new constitution and a democratic constituent assembly.

The entire "apartheid Parliament" had to be dissolved without delay because it was implicated in the present political violence.

"The entire regime must be thrown into oblivion, never to rise again," Mr. Makwetu said.

Cosatu President Elijah Barayi said the violence was cause for concern. "The religious and business leaders who have initiated a process to end the violence can count on our co-operation," he added.

Hani: ANC 'Will Not Hesitate To Strike Back'

MB2807190091 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1845 GMT 28 Jul 91

[Text] The chief of staff of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation, ANC military wing], Mr. Chris Hani, says that if the government uses force against the ANC [African National Congress], it will not hesitate to strike back. Speaking in Botshabelo near Thaba Nchu, he said that the ANC wanted peace, but it had to be peace with dignity and not a slavish peace.

Mr. Hani said that the state president, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, had justified the secret funding of Inkatha as part of the struggle against sanctions, but that he had neglected to acknowledge that apartheid was the cause of sanctions. He said that there was wide support from black and white South Africans for an interim government.

Treurnicht: Government Credibility Undercut

MB2607163091 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] The leader of the Conservative Party, Dr. Andries Treurnicht, says the minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, was arrogant and provocative when he told an international news conference that financial donations of more than 100 million rands to various Namibian political organizations would be given again. Dr. Treurnicht said in Pretoria that the credibility of the government concerning the question of financial support to political parties and organizations was in the process of being destroyed. He said that it was clear that the donations to anti-SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] organizations had had nothing to do with the combating of sanctions.

Chikane on De Klerk Reaction to 'Inkathagate'

MB2707110891 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1043 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Text] Johannesburg July 27 SAPA—The government's response to the "Inkathagate" scandal showed President F.W. de Klerk's administration was not qualified to steer the transition process in South Africa, SA [South African] Council of Churches General Secretary Frank Chikane said on Saturday. In a statement in Johannesburg, Rev Chikane said since the revelation of secret government funding of Inkatha he had been hoping the government would act in a way that would not derail the negotiation process.

"We would like the government to be reacting to this scandal in a way which would enable us to report back to our people that we were not betrayed by those government representatives involved in negotiation. Hopes that we will be able to do so are, however, fading fast as the government continues to try to explain away what they have done and to remain unrepentant of their double-dealing."

Rev Chikane said the real crisis facing the country was the continued existence of the "old order". "The disclosures of the past week are not the biggest threat to the negotiation process. The real threat is that the old attitudes still seem to prevail."

Rev Chikane also questioned whether covert funding aimed at subverting sanctions was ongoing. "Most sanctions against South Africa are still in place—is the South African Government still involved in covert action against the pro-sanctions lobbyists?"

The response by the government to the scandal over the past week had convinced Rev Chikane that "the government of President de Klerk is not qualified to steer the transition process". "It is time for honest brokering on behalf of all the people of South Africa," Rev Chikane concluded.

4th National Cosatu Congress Views Policy Themes

President Calls for Socialism

MB2507105291 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0924 GMT 25 Jul 91

[Text] Johannesburg July 25 SAPA—How to organize for democracy, economic reconstruction and socialism would be the guiding policy themes facing the fourth national congress of the Congress of SA [South African] Trade Unions [Cosatu], Cosatu President Mr. Elijah Barayi said on Thursday [25 July]. He was addressing more than 2,500 delegates gathered near Johannesburg to steer the 1.2 million strong trade union federation on policy matters for the next two years.

Violence, he warned, posed the gravest threat to a transition to a new South Africa. "Our congress takes

place at the most trying and complex period of our history. It is a period fraught with grave dangers, but pregnant with good prospects," he said. Challenges facing the congress were encapsulated in its theme: "Organise for democracy, economic reconstruction and socialism."

The congress had to assess whether the current period of transition had the necessary ingredients for a peaceful transition to democracy, said Mr Barayi. It was expected that all political parties and organisations would have an equal and unfettered chance in mobilising around their own perspectives and programmes.

It seemed the government, by its comments after the July congress of the African National Congress [ANC], and its allies had not accepted the ANC's sovereign right to determine its character and direction. "We fail to understand why it should be a matter for concern of (State President) F.W. de Klerk if Communists are elected onto the National Executive Committee of the ANC," said Mr Barayi.

Cosatu saw anti-Communist hysteria as the property of the National Party and those who had fought to preserve minority domination and privilege. "This attack on Communism is a thinly-disguised attack on democracy and the right of our people to campaign for the fundamental transformation of the present apartheid-ridden society," he said.

Violence, instead, should be the major cause of concern. "Whoever is behind this violence, given its timing, cannot have been motivated by any aim other than to stir up apprehension about the prospect of a new South Africa," Cosatu, he said, would cooperate with religious and business leaders who had initiated a non-partisan process to end the violence. "We regard this violence as the gravest threat to the process of transition," the Cosatu leader said.

The major task facing workers was how to guarantee that the sacrifices of struggle would not be faced by a false liberation which left undisturbed the white monopoly over wealth. The congress had to map a clear programme of transformation of a system marked by political disempowerment and economic deprivation. Trade unions needed to become engaged in economic restructuring, by using positive elements in the changes while fighting the intensification of exploitation.

Likewise, Cosatu had to take decisions which strengthened its 14 affiliates in sectors where its presence was still weak. "Experience has shown that a secure economic, social and political future can only be built and be made to hold if the masses of the people feel that it is their own," said Mr Barayi.

Cosatu was aware there were those who were ready to "pronounce their funeral oration over the grave of Socialism". "Together with the people, we are determined to disappoint them," he said.

Government Resignation Demanded

MB2707092091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0911 GMT 27 Jul 91

[By Charl de Villiers]

[Text] Johannesburg July 27 SAPA—The Congress of SA [South African] Trade Unions [Cosatu] on Saturday announced its commitment to a mass campaign in the wake of the "Inkathagate" scandal about secret government funding to Inkatha and its trade union wing, UWUSA [United Workers Union of South Africa]. In a declaration issued by its fourth national congress near Johannesburg, Cosatu said negotiations for a new South Africa had to be urgently reviewed in the light of the scandal.

"We therefore demand the resignation of the government and the installation of an interim government with immediate effect," said the declaration, expected to be adopted on Saturday. Taxes had been used to finance a war against the people of South Africa, said COSATU, itself a proclaimed victim of orchestrated attacks. "The secret war being conducted by the government has now placed the whole negotiations process in jeopardy, necessitating an urgent review of the negotiations process by the democratic forces in our country."

The 1.25 million-member black labour federation called for an end to covert security force operations and reparations for victims of the violence. "The SA Government has engaged in an illegal war against the people of South Africa and against the democratic forces of this country. "This illegal war is not a project of individual ministers: the government as a whole, and all its arms and tentacles, is involved and bears collective responsibility for the massacres, destruction and destabilisation," said Cosatu. These actions aimed to prevent mobilisation of people for peace, freedom and democracy. "This plan was in place before the banned organisations were unbanned in February 1990, and still continues today," said Cosatu. It called on the international community, particularly the United States, Britain and Germany, to intensify pressure to end covert operations.

Employers, some accused of complicity in the actions of Inkatha, the United Workers' Union of SA and security forces, would be approached to stop paying taxes. Similarly, Cosatu said it was prepared to launch a mass campaign for non-payment of taxes to pressure the end of the killings. "The masses of our people demand decisive action and will be prepared to use whatever measures are necessary if this regime refuses to abandon its present double agenda of talking to us and waging war at the same time.

"This Cosatu congress is committed to embarking on a programme of mass action to put a stop to this covert war which threatens to plunge our country into total chaos, and to force the regime to accede to (our) demands. We will not rest until we have removed this

corrupt regime from power. We will be urgently consulting our allies and all progressive organisations on a joint programme of action, that will not exclude mass industrial action. Furthermore we are calling for an urgent summit of the patriotic front of anti-apartheid forces to address these issues," said the declaration.

Appeal Issued to Inkatha Members

MB2707103091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1010 GMT 27 Jul 91

[By Charl de Villiers]

[Text] Johannesburg July 27 SAPA—The Congress of SA [South African] Trade Unions [Cosatu] on Saturday appealed to ordinary Inkatha members to bind their leaders to democratic change following the "Inkathagate" scandal. "Inkatha, like any political organisation, has the right to exist," said a declaration on "Inkathagate" adopted by Cosatu's fourth national congress, at the Nasrec Conference Centre outside Johannesburg. "However, Inkatha cannot claim a special place for itself. It has to take its place alongside other parties, and win support through normal democratic practices, not through covert assistance or coercion," said Cosatu.

Sources at the congress told SAPA that the declaration addressing Inkatha had initially been resisted by delegates from the floor, however when the appeal was made to ordinary Inkatha members and not the leadership, the clause was accepted.

To the extent that Inkatha had legitimate support, it could claim a legitimate role. The declaration was issued in the wake of evidence that the South African Government secretly funded Inkatha and its trade union wing, the United Workers' Union of SA [UWUSA].

The security police, according to Cosatu, set up UWUSA in 1986 with the sole purpose of trying to destroy Cosatu and the unionisation of workers. Taxpayers' money was used to set up UWUSA, which had "brought only division, intimidation and violence to workers in the mines, factories, and shops", said the declaration.

Calling for an end to covert security force operations, Cosatu has demanded a full disclosure of government funds to Inkatha and UWUSA. It has also requested details on the expenditure of funds—reportedly at least r[and]1.5 million to UWUSA—and who accounted for the money. Cosatu said it called on UWUSA members to join genuine trade unions, rather than so-called unions which have been set up by police to undermine workers' interests. Cosatu said it would shortly disclose the names of employers which the 12.5-million trade union federation believed were implicated in violence by Inkatha and UWUSA.

Resolution Issued at Congress End

MB2707194491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1920 GMT 27 Jul 91

[By Charl de Villiers]

[Text] Johannesburg July 27 SAPA—The Congress of South African Trade Unions [Cosatu] has reaffirmed its independence while calling for an intensification of the drive to unseat the government in alliance with the ANC [African National Congress] and SA [South African] Communist Party [SACP]. The country's largest black labour federation will also mobilise towards a general strike and ban on tax payments in the wake of the "Inkathagate" scandal.

Delegates at Cosatu's Fourth National Congress also resolved at the weekend to call for a summit of anti-apartheid organisations to press for the government's resignation. Meeting near Johannesburg, the 2,460 delegates adopted resolutions ranging from negotiations and the peace process to economic restructuring, VAT [value added tax] and AIDS.

The three-day gathering, which ended on Saturday, was addressed by top representatives of the ANC and PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], and heard the general secretary of the National Council of Trade Unions call for a standing summit on trade union unity. Over 30 international guests attended the congress at NASREC, south of Johannesburg, where Cosatu chose to affiliate to the Organisation of African Trade Union Unity and Mr John Gomo was elected as Cosatu's new president.

The congress, Cosatu's highest policy-making body, committed Cosatu to the tripartite alliance with the SACP and ANC, without defining the form this would take. It gave all but paid, full-time Cosatu office-bearers the go-ahead to join and take leadership positions in political organisations. "We have no problem with people occupying two leadership positions; if they do, they stay with their Cosatu mandate," said Cosatu general secretary, Mr Jay Naidoo.

The congress resolved that it supported the independence of mass organs [words indistinct] trade unions from government and political parties [words indistinct]. This was endorsed by SA Communist Party General Secretary Mr Joe Slovo when he addressed the gathering on Friday. Cosatu First Vice President Mr Chris Dlamini said the Cosatu Central Executive Committee [CEC] had been mandated to determine if the federation would play an indirect role in the tripartite alliance, join as an independent delegate or not participate at all.

Delegates decided that Cosatu [words indistinct] not to pay PAYE [pay as you earn] tax to pressurise the government into ending [word indistinct] and claimed complicity in violence against the ANC and its allies. Affiliate unions could launch an anti-VAT campaign

following disclosures of secret government funding to Inkatha and its labour wing, the United Workers Union of SA.

The federation planned a summit of anti-apartheid organisations in the first week of September to discuss a programme of action for the government's resignation, Mr Naidoo told a press conference on Saturday. "If the government remains in power, there will be greater violence and death. The only option left for us is to get it out," he said.

During the congress, Mr Naidoo—elected unopposed to a fourth consecutive term of office—pointed out a lack of concrete policies in the 1.25-million federation and organisational weaknesses in several of Cosatu's nine regions.

Delegates identified violence as the main obstacle to negotiations and democratic transition and resolved that Cosatu had to play a leading role in the peace process. They also backed a multi-party peace conference convened by a non-partisan body.

The federation decided it had to develop a programme of economic restructuring leading to an interim high wage/low cost economy and, eventually, socialism. The congress resolved that sanctions should stay until democratic transition was certain, but called for a conference to review economic pressure tactics and their replacement with an investment code.

A bill of workers' rights should be included in the ANC constitution and the congress committed Cosatu to a socialist system which allowed multi-party democracy and guaranteed collective and individual rights. The congress resolved that Cosatu should campaign for an end to retrenchments and campaign against the implementation of VAT.

Public sector workers were identified as the main focus of organisation, while delegates instructed the Cosatu CEC to draft a programme for a union of farm workers—potentially Cosatu's 15th affiliate.

It also resolved to convene a conference on AIDS with progressive organisations, and accused the government of paying lip-service to combatting the disease. Single-sex hostels were identified as a major social cause of AIDS, and Cosatu called for a programme of decent and affordable housing.

A broad range of organisations were to be consulted in educating workers on environmental issues.

Delegates decided that Cosatu had to strengthen ties with other union federations in southern Africa and the rest of the southern hemisphere.

Police Investigating Theft of Funding Documents

MB2507110091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0945 GMT 25 Jul 91

[By Adrienne arlisle and Law Elias]

[Text] Pretoria July 25 SAPA—The SA [South African] Police [SAP] have launched an intensive investigation into the theft of top secret documents which revealed covert government funding of Inkatha. This was confirmed by law and order spokesman Col Steve van Rooyen on Thursday [25 July]. He said the investigation was essential as the leak had included the theft of secret information which could not be allowed. The department could not risk the possible leakage of more important documents which could involve national security. "We are not investigating the matter with a view to covering up information—but because there has been a breach of security."

Col van Rooyen refused to comment on the nature or number of the missing documents. He would also not say who had access to the files or whether there had been any breakthrough in the investigation. "The investigation is continuing. I can tell you no more." The so-called "Inkathagate" scandal was first revealed by THE WEEKLY MAIL newspaper last week after it had gained access to the documents.

Law and order spokesman Capt Craig Kotze, a legal adviser and a member of the former security police met WEEKLY MAIL Editor Mr Anton Harber on Tuesday to discuss the reports. Col van Rooyen said that at the meeting, THE WEEKLY MAIL had undertaken to give the ministry "some indication" if they intended publishing anything further on the matter in this week's edition.

By 11.15AM on Thursday, they had still received no indication from Mr Harber except that he hoped he would be able to provide them with information "later today". "The only reason we want some indication of what they intend to publish is so that we have time to see the allegations, investigate them, and provide decent comment instead of something off the top of our heads." Col van Rooyen said the police had no intention of stopping publication of THE WEEKLY MAIL. "We can use legal means, but we don't want to do that. This is not a witch hunt. We just want a chance to comment." Asked if he intended using Section 205 of the Criminal Procedure Act to try and force Mr Harber to reveal his sources, Col van Rooyen said it had "not come up at this stage".

WEEKLY MAIL Editor Anton Harber on Thursday confirmed the meeting with the police. Mr Harber and THE WEEKLY MAIL's lawyer Mr David Dison met three senior police officers and an SAP lawyer on Tuesday. "The police asked us to hand over the documents saying they were investigating a case under the Protection of Information Act. We said none of the documents fell within the terms of that act. We sought assurances from them to the effect they would not

prevent us from publishing or harassing us or our reporters in any way. The police declined to give those assurance, so we declined to give the documents. It was clear that they were really seeking to get hold of our documents to know what they or the government could confirm or deny about our allegations. It would be terribly sad if the police pursued vindictively the person who had done the country such a service by bringing this matter into the open rather than those who had secretly abused the taxpayers' money. These are the real criminals," Mr Harber said.

Buthelezi on IFP-UWUSA Ties, Background

*MB2607201091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1952 GMT 26 Jul 91*

[SAPA PR Wire Service. Issued by: Office of the President of the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) on 26th July 1991: "Press statement by Mangosuthu G. Buthelezi, president Inkatha Freedom Party"]

[Text] [No dateline as received]—THE WEEKLY MAIL is asking questions about the Inkatha cabinet's (sic) control of UWUSA [United Workers Union of South Africa] and whether there has been SAP [South African Police]/Inkatha co-operation over UWUSA and what the relationships is between Inkatha and UWUSA. These kind of questions are aimed at exposing the dramatic and even the bizarre.

There is no dramatic and no bizarre between the IFP and UWUSA. [sentence as received] The IFP is one organisation with its own constitution, its own leadership and its agenda. UWUSA is another organisation with its own constitution, its own leadership and its agenda. There is very much less between the IFP and UWUSA than there is between the ANC [African National Congress] and Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions]. There are no shared executive seats.

UWUSA does its UWUSA thing and in doing its UWUSA thing and being opposed in doing its UWUSA thing, IFP members who belong to UWUSA bear the burden of their union's mistakes and problems, just as other UWUSA members do. UWUSA members who feel the burden of UWUSA mistakes and problems naturally come to the IFP to air their grievances and to talk about their concerns.

They particularly come to me because black workers know the extent to which I have fought for workers and trade union rights during those dark years before black trade unions were legalised and had to go out into the world to fight for their own survival. In the background statements which follow, I explain why the only connection between the IFP and UWUSA arises out of deep concerns I have always had for labour and the well-being of workers.

My interest in black workers predates the funding of Inkatha. I was the chancellor for the Institute for Industrial Workers long before blacks were allowed to take

part in trade unions. I fought single-handedly for the principle of a living wage for black workers long ago. Black workers throughout South Africa appreciated this.

During the 1973 industrial strikes in Durban I was very much involved to the extent that Mr Marais Viljoen, then minister of labour, chided me for it saying that these strikes were taking place outside my territory of KwaZulu. I responded by saying that when the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly was set up the government claimed that they were for Zulus wherever they are. Mr Barney Dladla, then my councillor for interior, was sent by me to Durban to assist black workers there. This is well documented.

When black people were allowed to participate in trade union activity I encouraged members of Inkatha to join any trade union in their particular trade. I upheld the principle that now that there were trade unions for our workers. I did not want to be involved in trade union matters.

When a Cosatu branch was set up at Empangeni, black workers demanded that I attend and speak. It was in fact a demand by the members of Cosatu that I do so. I spoke on that occasion with Mr Alec Erwin.

After the launch of Cosatu, Inkatha members who were also Cosatu members approached me to say that they wanted to leave the trade union after Mr Elijah Barayi attacked me at the time of the inauguration of Cosatu in Durban. They told me that they wanted to start their own union particularly because Cosatu was now coming out with a policy supporting sanctions. When UWUSA was founded in Durban, I was invited to be the main speaker by members of UWUSA. I made it clear in my speech, a copy of which is available, that I did not want to involve myself in trade union matters. UWUSA was not my project; a copy of the constitution was only handed to me on the day of the inauguration. I never discussed the founding of UWUSA with members of the police force or the minister.

It was soon obvious that UWUSA had enormous problems. Some of the members of UWUSA who were also Inkatha members approached me to help them resolve their problems and I referred them to the Minister of Interior Mr E.S.C. Sithebe, under whose portfolio of interior, trade union matters fall, just as I had done so with Mr Barney Dladla before then. I advised Mr Sithebe to get someone to hold an inquiry into the affairs of UWUSA. I never had any discussion about the funding of UWUSA with Mr Sithebe or with anyone else.

Revd C.J. Mtetwa has a sworn statement in which he denies ever being involved in any discussion of funding for UWUSA by the police. On two occasions we gave UWUSA a loan when they approached us. We gave them R[and]80,000 which is reflected even now in our statement of account as an unpaid debt.

Ex-SADF 'Consultant' on RSA Namibia Action

*MB2607151891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1451 GMT 26 Jul 91*

[Text] Johannesburg July 26 SAPA—The SADF [South African Defense Force] staged fights between South Africa's [RSA] Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha and the leader of Namibia's Democratic Turnhalle Alliance [DTA] Dirk Mudge in an attempt to show DTA leader was anti-South African, disillusioned former Defence Force consultant Nico Basson alleged in Johannesburg on Friday. At a press conference to outline government funding of political parties in Namibia in the run-up to the independence elections, Mr Basson said the SADF had been the main party in attempts to discredit SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization].

Mr Basson alleged that SADF involvement in then South West Africa was "about 80 percent" of the SA [South African] Government's involvement with the next most involved department, being Foreign Affairs. He also alleged that three regions of the SADF's clandestine Civil Cooperation Bureau were involved in Namibia. They were the Mozambique region under control of Maj Pieter Botes, Region 6 under control of Maj Staal Burger and the Namibian region.

Mr Basson claimed that political parties in Namibia were still receiving funding from the SA Government. "Not as much as before the elections, but enough to keep them going."

He said military intelligence had infiltrated the United Nations Transitional Assistance Group (UNTAG) as high up as the secretary to the head of the UN team. The April 1 SWAPO incursion was spread as a rumour by the SADF when it leared that SWAPO soldiers would be trying to return to Namibia peacefully. They spread the story of an incursion until they had permission from the UN to intervene. "SWAPO soldiers were shot in the back."

Stories about SWAPO detainess had been blown out of proportion to discredit the organisation. Mr Basson claimed to have personally been involved in the disinformation around the SWAPO detainees. The campaign against SWAPO on the detainee issues was so successful it brought down the party's support from 80 percent to just over 50 percent, Mr Basson claimed.

The DTA had a total budget of R[and]72 milion of which the South African Government provided R65 million of this, Mr Basson further alleged. He claimed the Namibian Foundation was a front for channeling government money to Namibian organisations. "The money would go to the channel islands and from to a country like Switzerland before being sent to Namibia."

Defence Force vehicles were allegedly repainted and handed over to political parties, Mr Basson claimed adding that army rations were used at DTA rallies.

Smear campaigns were conducted against the editor of THE NAMIBIAN Gwen Lister who was also on a military hit list, and SWAPO leader now Namibian President Sam Nujoma. The Namibian campaign was a forerunner for the same sort of thing in South Africa where people would be paid in an attempt to diminish support for the ANC [African National Congress] and PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress].

The government would also try and introduce covert apartheid and drive the ANC underground, Mr Basson claimed. He said he would expose more if he was guaranteed indemnity from persecution by the State President F.W. de Klerk. He was making the revelations so "we can have a clean government and get on with the transition process without any hidden agendas". Mr Basson said people did not want to get rid of Mr de Klerk but instead wanted to remove the securocrats from the government. He named Defence Minister Gen Magnus Malan, Finance Minister Barend du Plessis and Foreign Minister Pik Botha as having to be replaced and "maybe also (Law and Order Minister Adriaan) Vlok".

No immediate comment on Mr Basson's claims could be obtained from the SADF or Department of Foreign Affairs. A tersely worded statement from an SADF spokesman in Pretoria said about Mr Basson's allegations: "The status of the SADF is such that the force does not react to rubbish".

The Defence Force spokesman later added: "Mr Basson seems to be part of an orchestrated campaign to discredit the security forces of South Africa who are responsible for stability, law and order. His motives are open to question".

Ambassador Lotter on Israeli Ties, Inkatha Affair

*TA2607120391 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST
in English 26 Jul 91 p 3*

[Report by Michal Yudelman]

[Text] Tel Aviv—Israel may fail to recapture markets in South Africa lost during the sanction period, because dozens of nations have already sent delegations to the once-pariah nation after it passed racial reform laws, South African Ambassador to Israel Johan Lotter told political correspondents in Bet Sokolov yesterday.

During the sanctions, South Africa continued exporting large quantities of minerals, coal and diamonds to Israel, thus increasing Israel's trade deficit towards that country.

However, the visit to Israel of South African President F.W. de Klerk, due to take place in the near future, is expected to constitute a breakthrough in the relations between the two countries and lead to the signing of economic and trade contracts, Lotter said.

Foreign Minister David Levi, as well as other ministers, also intend to visit South Africa as soon as the political

developments in Israel enable them to do so, Lotter said. He pointed out that de Klerk was invited to Israel already last October, long before the sanctions were lifted, and his visit has been held up due to the dramatic political changes now taking place in South Africa.

Referring to the recently exposed affair of the South African Government funding to Inkatha, Lotter said that it belonged to another phase in his country's history and should not obstruct the reconciliation efforts here.

He added that the funds—which are said to be \$30,000 in November 1989 and another \$35,000 in March 1990—were intended to finance two mass Zulu demonstrations against the sanctions, to show the world that large parts of the black public were also opposed to the sanctions and isolation imposed on South Africa.

Lotter also pointed out that the African National Congress, which at the time was still considered a terrorist organization, with its leader Nelson Mandela in prison, received hundreds of millions of dollars from the Soviet Union, Arab countries, Sweden, Norway, Finland and the U.S., as well as the UN and organizations in Britain, France and other countries.

Lotter called for immediate cooperation—economic, cultural, scientific and other—between Israel and South Africa, noting that he has been approached by trade organizations in Israel eager to explore the economic trade possibilities.

26 Jul Press Comment on Inkatha Funding Issue

MB2607121691

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Reaction to Inkatha Funding 'Uncalled For'—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 24 July in its page 6 editorial says the reaction overseas to the "Inkathagate scandal" was "totally uncalled for." "In relation to American scandals like Watergate and Iran-gate, Inkathagate is a minor affair. More importantly, we do not need U.S. State Department or White House spokesmen to pipe up with demands every time something happens here. Inkathagate is bad in the South African context, but does not warrant any interference from the United States." Furthermore, if foreign governments want South Africa to succeed in becoming a non-racial democracy, they had better not do anything to undermine State President de Klerk. He has enough trouble as it is without the U.S. or any other foreign country making it worse."

THE STAR

Concern About Train Killings Allegations—"Serious though it is, the so-called Inkathagate scandal this past week has overshadowed the more worrying problem of the continuous and unsolved murderous attacks on suburban trains on the Reef," points out Johannesburg THE

STAR in English on 26 July in a page 14 editorial. "The army has repeatedly denied involvement, and we note that police have apprehended three men believed responsible for one train attack last year. We trust that the authorities are, as they say they are, determined to find the perpetrators, and will continue to give the matter top priority. It must not be allowed to slip out of sight in an 'unsolved' file. There is too much at stake."

BUSINESS DAY

Interim Government 'Desirable'—"On the political level, the National Party is losing the moral legitimacy and credibility to continue ruling South Africa on its own until a new constitution has been adopted," warns a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 26 July. "There are many reasons why a new form of power sharing or interim government is a desirable element of a successful transition." The African National Congress, ANC, has called for an interim or transitional government while multiparty talks are under way. "Resisting that call has been made more difficult by government's involvement in the Inkatha funding scandal and its handling of the present situation."

Protest Politics Effective in Education Crisis—Protest politics in the "current education crisis is proving more effective than talking," declares a second editorial on the same page. "This is a time of scandals, and government's handling of education ranks among the worst of them. Whether the number of disused or under-used white schools is 10, 20 or 200, the situation is a disgrace." The country as a whole is being "embarrassed by this indefensible waste of facilities."

NEW NATION

Response to State Involvement in Violence 'Unconvincing'—Violence and "the state's involvement in it" have now become the country's "most pressing issues with the revelations of SADF [South African Defense Force] complicity in some of the worst acts of violence to date," begins the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg NEW NATION in English for 26 July-1 August. The response of both the SADF and the police to what are still allegations are "unconvincing and serve only to deepen the suspicion as to their ability to investigate the matter." "Those in the international community, and within our own country, who have prematurely unfurled the banner of the new South Africa must now await what we believe will be a long winter of the revelations of the crimes of apartheid. This will not be the task of this newspaper only, but of all those who love democracy and South Africa."

THE WEEKLY MAIL

Government Undercuts Peace Process—Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English for 26 July-1 August in its page 14 editorial says the disclosures of state involvement in the violence in the country "exposed how deeply

the government had sunk into dishonesty and corruption," and confirmed that "the government had a dangerous double agenda." The government "was trying to undercut the peace process while shaking hands with the African National Congress; it was abusing its hold over the machinery of government to tip the negotiations balance." "It is now clear that the government can't be trusted, that we cannot rely on its goodwill and integrity if we are going to reach a national peace settlement." "If the government acts swiftly—sacking the responsible ministers, opening up current secret accounts to scrutiny and calling an independent inquiry with a full mandate to expose the issue—maybe South Africa can move swiftly to the multi-party conference that is the next step in the peace process. If, however,—as seems the case—the government digs in its heels and attempts to ride out the storm, cover up other details of the scandal and justify what it did, then South Africa is in for a rough ride."

29 Jul Press

MB2907113591

[Editorial Report]

SATURDAY STAR

'Pik's Dubious Performance'—Reviewing Foreign Minister Pik Botha's appearance on the South African Broadcasting Corporation TV's "Agenda" program, Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR in English on 27 July notes in its page 12 editorial, that Minister Botha "had better think again" if he thinks he has laid to rest the "ghost of Inkathagate". His performance "lacked substance and reassurance". That the government feels no "remorse" at this, "where does it draw the line on what it may do clandestinely? It is a chilling thought". "All that business about fighting sanctions is patent claptrap. Inkatha rallies hardly achieved that goal." "As for the collusion between Inkatha and the South African Police in creating a ramshackle trade union that sprayed taxpayers' money around without record—this indefensible operations seems to be regarded as a mere R1.5 million peccadillo by those involved." While the foreign minister may have given "an Oscar-winning performance," "he has made it very much harder for his President to drag the country out of the morass when he addresses his countrymen—and the world—next week".

SUNDAY TIMES

'Time To Expose All The Secrets'—While Inkathagate has caused some damage, all is not lost, observes Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 28 July in its page 18 editorial. Groups are still meeting. Progress is being made. "The roll-back of sanctions has faltered, it is true, but there is no sign it has been reversed." Nevertheless, "there are deep wounds which have to be cauterised before the society can again move ahead. The onus for beginning the process of rehabilitation falls largely on President FW de Klerk and his administration," for it is they who have to account for the "secret

funding of political pals and proxies to oppose the ANC...it is they who have to justify the deceit and evasions". "What is needed now is openness—both in explaining the past and laying the foundations for the future." "If the National Party government wants to be taken seriously...it is going to have to allay the very real suspicions of the ANC that De Klerk has merely refined Mr. PW Botha's discredited double agenda of talk and thump. Much rides on President De Klerk's statement on Tuesday." The ANC has "so far responded to the revelations in a sober and measured way," but "its leaders must continue restraining the firebrands...who want to use Inkatha-gate to sabotage the peace talks. The ANC might also consider setting an example of the openness it is so vigorously demands from others by disclosing exactly who funds its operations". "Yet it is Inkatha which has suffered most grievously from the revelations and it is here where the greatest dangers might well lie." "There may be a temptation...to retreat to the the citadels of Ulundi and the hostels and from there attempt to make up through brigandage and violence what they have lost in credibility. Inkatha's leaders must be strong enough to resist the temptation."

SUNDAY STAR

De Klerk Must Come Clean—"Mr de Klerk knows he has to go much further than his Foreign Minister in restoring credibility in the Government and its security forces," states Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English on 28 July in its page 14 editorial. "This does not mean Mr de Klerk must throw up his hands in abject surrender and resign. That would cause far more problems that it would solve because he still has an enormous contribution to make to the negotiation process...." "But it does mean Mr de Klerk has to take stern action to restore the faith in his sincerity that he earned since becoming President. And he has to take steps to ensure that there will be no repetition of clandestine operations aimed at undermining the power base of mass movements." Simply issuing reassurances that the government "has cleaned up its act" is insufficient. "There has to be some further mechanism to guarantee that the Government will not continue to use public money to manipulate the political process." "The time has come for the Government to admit non-Nationalists into the process of ensuring clean administration." "...As Mr De Klerk is above all a bold reformer, he must surely also consider the option of asking for the resignations of some of the key players in the scandal."

SOUTH

Assassinations of ANC Community Leaders—"The assassinations of two Western Cape ANC community leaders in under a month once again raises the spectre of a sinister third force at work in the land," notes a page 24 editorial in Cape Town SOUTH in English for 11-17 July. The paper asks why the South African Police "have been so singularly unsuccessful in following up these murders."

Editorial Disclaims Disunity in ANC Ranks—Referring to events at the ANC's Durban congress, a second editorial on the same page states: "It must be clear that what was reported as evidence of tension and splits within the ranks of the movement was no more than the democratic process at work. In fact, if anything, the congress sounded a clear note of unity to its membership and to South Africa as a whole. The stepping down of Hani and Mbeki in favour of Sisulu surely signified not a compromise but a resounding unanimity. And the size of the majority vote for the key positions cannot be interpreted as anything but a closing of ranks behind the new leadership. It is important that the country as a whole now lays to rest the spectres of disunity and in-fighting. It is time to echo the vote of confidence the congress gave."

THE STAR

Call for De Klerk Reprimand of 'Meddling Majors'—"If Mr de Klerk is not, as has been alleged, a captive of the security apparatus, he must surely reprimand the meddling majors and their political bosses in no uncertain terms," states a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 29 July. "If he is in their thrall, then we must all sadly review our judgment of him. By coming clean he may indeed lose a few more friends among those hunkered down in the laagers of reaction still dotted around South Africa, but he will win respect everywhere else."

BUSINESS DAY

De Klerk 'Fearful' of Own Constituency—"As he prepares tomorrow's presidential statement on the Inkatha funding scandal, President de Klerk must be painfully aware that the country's progress towards a peaceful resolution of its political problems depends heavily on his personal integrity," begins a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 29 July. "Indications are that President de Klerk has decided to retain those who made the mistakes, while repeating his

government's justification that it was entitled to use all means at its disposal to protect the country from sanctions, and proclaiming afresh its determination to tighten control over secret funds. He could well be more fearful of the consequences for his own constituency than he is of the likely effects on the peace process of firing Ministers in charge of the security forces." BUSINESS DAY believes that if De Klerk takes this defensive line he will "surrender the initiative to the ANC, which has adopted a restrained approach to De Klerk's discomfort, content to watch the government squirm."

SOWETAN

De Klerk Needs To Regain Black Trust—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 29 July in a page 10 editorial says there are "indications that many people think that Foreign Minister Pik Botha did a great job after his defiant TV performance defending the 'cash-for-Inkatha' scandal last Thursday [25 July] night." Botha "made much of his love for his country," and has been playing to the "prejudices" of the "traditional body of white voters in South Africa." However, the "real damage in this scandal was done among blacks. And it is blacks whose trust President F.W. de Klerk is going to need if the delicate process of constitutional negotiations is even going to get off the ground. It is blacks, not whites, who this time have to be convinced by the Government."

Report on Mandela Visit to Cuba, Venezuela

WA2907130791

For reportage on the visit by African National Congress President Nelson Mandela to Cuba, including reports on his attendance with President Fidel Castro at the opening of the Pan-Am Games village and the ceremonies marking the 38th anniversary of the attack against the Moncada Barracks, and his arrival in Venezuela, please see the Caribbean and Venezuela sections of the 25 July Latin America DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Angola

Official Says Troop Confinement To Begin Soon

MB2607195791 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Interview with General Fiel da Conceicao Gato, government representative in the Joint Verification and Control Commission [CMVF], by unidentified reporter; place and date not given—live or recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] In Huambo and Moxico Provinces, the beginning of the troop confinement process awaits only August and the order for the troops to be moved. The Joint Verification and Control Commission [CMVF] also found that the mine removal process will have to be sped up in other parts of the country and, to that end, the CMVF has recommended that the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] and FALA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] commands exchange maps showing minefields.

After visiting Huambo, Lunda Norte, Moxico, and Lunda Sul Provinces, General Fiel da Conceicao Gato has admitted that there would be difficulties for the regional groups to do their work and for border controls to be implemented.

[Gato] We would like to note that there are transportation problems in every province. Once our budget allows us to resolve the problems on the ground, there is the need to speed up the rehabilitation of officers quarters and correct certain logistical problems.

We think that the main problem now is just the troop confinement process. This is what we are going to convey to senior CCPM [Joint Political and Military Commission] officials so that the troop confinement process can begin as soon as possible. There are already conditions for [words indistinct].

[Reporter] Regarding the mine removal process, could you advance some deadlines for the mine removal process to be carried out without jeopardizing the deadlines of the troop confinement process?

[Gato] I would like to say that the mine removal process is a very long one. We cannot advance deadlines here and now. There are many mines that have been lost. Neither sides knows if it has all the minefield maps. We are not going to advance any deadlines here. The mine removal process will take a long time, but we do not think that that will seriously hinder the movement of the troops.

Obviously, we could say: Well, five days before the troops are due to move, we will give orders for confinement conditions to be prepared. Five days will be the minimum time for that.

[Reporter] Turning to the issue of border control, we would like you, General, to talk more about that: What are the main problems facing the [words indistinct] on a daily basis?

[Gato] Well, we can say that there is the need to control our borders. This is the concern we have been expressing. First of all, we are facing transportation difficulties, which in turn hinder the movement of the troops. As you know, there are border areas where vehicles cannot travel, so we will have to use other methods. In other words, (?in some areas) along the border we have to leave from one place to another and not the other way around. This is one example. We need transportation.

Another problem is that we must have the border platoons on the ground and guarantee their supplies, so that they can do their work as effectively as possible.

UNITA Called on To Remain Committed to Peace

MB2707193891 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Text] Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Venancio de Moura said yesterday that Portugal, the mediator, and the United States and the Soviet Union, as observers, continue to be interested in helping achieve the full implementation of the peace accords. Deputy Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura said that it is important for the leaders of the Angolan Government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], as well as all Angolan people, to remain committed to peace and the country's economic and social development.

[Begin De Moura recording] The observers and the mediator have representatives in the CCPM [Joint Political and Military Commission] to oversee our peace process. Obviously, they are aware of some of the difficulties we face. Both during the process of negotiation and now during its implementation, the observers and the mediator will naturally be interested in helping the sides overcome whatever difficulties may appear.

In this way, when the CCPM went into recess, we began what we would call consultations that included the mediator, the observers, and the Angolan sides so that we could bridge our differences and continue the liberation process.

Obviously, it is not just the mediator and the observers who want to see the process become irreversible and overcome the aforesaid difficulties. After the long years of colonial occupation and 30 years of war, the Angolan people want peace after putting the weapons down when the accords were signed on 31 May.

Thus, we would reiterate our position and our willingness to work to gradually remove these obstacles so that what we call the baby of peace can grow without hiccups and difficulties. Within this context, I would briefly like

to say that this was a proverbial accident along the route. We definitely want to overcome it. To this end, a call is firmly made to UNITA, as signatory to the accords, to fulfill the agreements reached by the two sides and remove those unnecessary obstacles. [end recording]

'Incident' Reported During Jamba Prisoner Release

*MB2807153091 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English
1500 GMT 28 Jul 91*

[Text] An Angolan Government official says an incident at the headquarters of the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement briefly delayed the return of 60 prisoners of war released yesterday. The deputy foreign minister, Mr. Venancio de Moura, says as the prisoners were preparing to leave Jamba in southeastern Angola, a government Air Force officer desperately broke through a UNITA security cordon, in an attempt to get on board the flight which was due to leave for Luanda.

The officer, identified only as Lieutenant Matamba, was captured with his Soviet MiG-21 fighter aircraft by UNITA in 1985. Lt. (Matambo) was finally allowed to board the aircraft, after an hour of negotiations between representatives of UNITA, the government, and the International Red Cross.

An aircraft had been due to fly to Jamba last weekend to collect the freed prisoners, but UNITA postponed the operation at short notice, citing technical reasons for refusing to allow the aircraft to land.

Further on 'Incident'

*MB2807194291 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 28 Jul 91*

[Text] Deputy Interior Minister Fernando da Piedade Nando, who represented the Angolan Government at a ceremony held in Jamba yesterday on the occasion of the release of 60 prisoners of war held by UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], said it was highly doubtful that either officers or pilots had been included among those who were released. Colonel Nando said although the citizens were entirely free to choose their destinies, yesterday's event was very obvious.

The government will soon issue a statement on the release of prisoners because it has not been possible to compare their names to those stated in lists which the ICRC [International Committee of the Red Cross] produced at the last minute.

In Jamba yesterday, one of the government prisoners, who, according to UNITA, had not yet been interviewed by the ICRC, nearly caused a diplomatic incident. Francisco Matamba, a MiG-21 pilot captured in 1985, was regarded by UNITA as an element who had put down roots in Jamba, and, therefore, preferred to remain in that location.

Francisco Matamba later told an ICRC official that he did not wish to stay in Jamba now that he had a golden opportunity of joining his family. Afterward, ICRC officials reportedly took the government pilot to the cockpit of TAAG's [Angolan Airlines] Hercules C-130, a move seen by UNITA as an abduction.

The government delegation said it was willing to let the ICRC interview the prisoner there and then, but was opposed to the idea of letting Francisco Matamba remain in UNITA's headquarters for security reasons. The incident was settled when UNITA generals consulted their party leadership. Francisco Matamba then boarded the plane to Luanda.

BBC Views UNITA Prisoner Release 27 Jul

*MB2907092091 London BBC World Service in English
0430 GMT 29 Jul 91*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] With Angola heading toward a new political beginning in the aftermath of the 15-year-old war between UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government, much remains to be done by both sides, and one of the most pressing issues is the release of political prisoners and prisoners of war.

Over the weekend, as part of a phased release program following UNITA's peace agreement with the MPLA, UNITA, after a week of stalling, set free 60 prisoners at its Jamba headquarters. This follows 117 [figure as heard] prisoners released by the government two weeks ago.

The prisoners set free by UNITA over the weekend were ordinary civilians and not MPLA combatants. On the line to Luanda, Josephine Haysley asked Anita Coulson where the released prisoners are being held:

[Begin recording] [Coulson] Well, the intention is to return them to their families as quickly as possible. What makes it terribly difficult is that many of these people who have come to Luanda are not from Luanda at all. This was just the first stop on their journey in (?the) attempt to get back to their families because, certainly, from what some of them were saying, they are from the provinces. They were rural farmers, peasants, one might say, who were kidnapped in the course of the war, and what they want to do is get back to that province and back to their families, so Luanda is as distant from their homes as Jamba was.

[Haysley] Why has UNITA only released some ordinary civilians instead of government officials and soldiers? Are there any reasons for that?

[Coulson] It is very difficult to tell at this stage. When that release ceremony actually took place, it was UNITA's prerogative to decide which of the prisoners

would be the first to be released, in the sense that UNITA says, well, we have 372 people who are being interviewed right now by the International Red Cross, and also, we asked them which ones to go back to Luanda and which ones to remain here? [sentence as heard]

Those that want to go back will have to be taken back on transport provided by somebody. In this event, it was a government plane, and so there was room for about 60 people. That is why no more than 60 actually made the journey on Saturday [27 July].

[Haysley] If UNITA, you know [words indistinct] gets its own way politically or [words indistinct] seize the political initiative because they have not really got [words indistinct] releasing the (real) prisoners yet?

[Coulson] Well, I think both sides are absolutely determined not to concede any possible political advantage to their former enemy in the sense that both the MPLA and UNITA will be rivals in the coming electoral campaign and so they are bickering over points of detail to make sure that no side can get any political advantage. The initial problem in the delay of the release in Jamba was all to do with the fact that the government kept referring to the fact that its amnesty was making these releases possible and UNITA said but this is not so at all. It was the peace accords that made it possible.

The government replied yes, but when we took your people prisoner we put them in a court of law and tried them for offenses against the security. [sentence as heard] They were found guilty and sentenced, and all those remain on the legal records, so we had to come up with a legal instrument to wipe the records clean of any such crimes. In that sense, when we refer to the amnesty making things possible, that is what we mean. Now, UNITA demanded clarification of this because they felt that this was some kind of political maneuver, and while they discussed this matter the date for this release ceremony in Jamba was put back by a week.

[Haysley] So, I think [words indistinct] bickering of the two sides and the unpleasant [words indistinct] may not yet be another release of prisoners of war.

[Coulson] Well, I think the releases will continue, and indeed, they have to continue. Both sides have said that the first thing to do is to release everyone who is recorded as a prisoner. Now, once they have done that, they will then have to investigate what happened to the rest. [end recording]

UNITA Questions ICRC Neutrality in Duties

MB2907063691 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0510 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Unattributed commentary: "Scandal 1991"]

[Text] How far does the neutrality of the International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC] go in the discharge of its humanitarian duties? UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] has long reported some ICRC actions that have been less than understandable. (It should be) completely neutral, particularly when it deals with a country in Angola's conditions.

After some delays, UNITA released its first batch of 60 former FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] prisoners on Saturday [27 July]. Truth be told, those men were not being released. They were not leaving any jail. They were only being transferred to Luanda.

We would like to make an aside at this point to express our deepest wishes that those compatriots will continue to have the freedom they have enjoyed in Jamba so far, in the company of their families and friends. We hope they will not share the ill fate of the other 128 compatriots who were released in 1988 and who were promptly treated in a manner that the French aptly describe as neither seen nor known.

Let us, however, return to those compatriots who left Jamba on 27 July for Luanda. Instead of the 60 former FAPLA soldiers agreed upon under the terms of the formal agreements, the RPA (People's Republic of Angola) Government aircraft took 61—in other words, one soldier more than had been agreed upon. How and why?

In a clear and blatant demonstration of partiality and connivance with the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party [PT] government, Mr. (Nicholas) of the ICRC proceeded to hide former FAPLA pilot Francisco Matamba, who had been captured by the glorious FALA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] forces in 1985 while carrying out an offensive mission against UNITA men, women, and children. Matamba himself would say in Luanda that UNITA had treated him well.

Francisco Matamba was found in the cockpit of the government aircraft not because he had been a pilot in the MPLA-PT Air Force but because he was being abducted so that he could be taken to Luanda without having to go through the necessary legal procedures.

The great and much celebrated ICRC is thereby involved in low and vile illegalities. This experience prompts us to ask: How far does the ICRC's neutrality go in the discharge of its humanitarian duties?

UNITA Criticizes MPLA Prisoner Policy

MB2907064291 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0515 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] Political observers in Jamba have expressed disappointment over the reaction of the Luanda government leaders concerning the release of FAPLA [People's

Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] prisoners last Saturday [27 Jul]. The MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party brutally arrested or picked up these Angolan youths from the street and schools to forcibly draft them into the FAPLA forces to serve as cannon fodder on the war fronts, but these same youths are not good enough to be freed now because they are adolescents and peasants. This is what MPLA Deputy Minister Mr. Nando implied in one of his statements. Political observers have described this attitude as irresponsible and inhuman.

UNITA: Cuban Soldiers Hiding in Harbor Areas

MB2907072291 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0520 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] Some Cuban soldiers continue to hide in certain Angolan harbor areas for possible future military action against UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] in Luanda should the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] lose the elections next year.

Vorgan's [Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel] news desk has received reliable information that officials of the People's Republic of Angola are responsible for the illegal presence of these Cuban soldiers. It adds that members of the public saw two Cubans on the beach at Baia Farta last week. These reports also say that those Cubans spend most of their time in boats off the coast.

Lesotho

Government Lifts Curfew Imposed in May

MB2907114091 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1100 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] A curfew imposed in Lesotho in May of this year after violence against Indian and Chinese businessmen occurred has been lifted. The curfew was still in force in the four districts of Mafeteng, Berea, Maputsoe, and Maseru.

Madagascar

Ratsiraka Announces 'Dissolution' of Government

AB2807172091 Paris AFP in English 1708 GMT 28 Jul 91

[Text] Antananarivo, July 28 (AFP)—Beleaguered Madagascar President Didier Ratsiraka announced the dissolution of his government Sunday [28 July] and said he was ready to talk to the opposition. "I hold out my hand to you," he said, addressing the opposition leaders who last week took over government ministries without interference from soldiers. Speaking on national radio, he

said he would dissolve his Marxist government Monday. "I am ready for dialogue to put the country to rights," he said.

Ramahatra Announces Government Resignation

AB2807205291 Paris AFP in English 1942 GMT 28 Jul 91

[Text] Antananarivo, July 28 (AFP)—Madagascar Prime Minister Victor Ramahatra announced the resignation of his government Sunday [28 July] hours after President Didier Ratsiraka announced he would dissolve it on Monday. The announcement was reported by Madagascar television. The television called on striking civil servants to resume work, assuring them they would not be punished.

Admiral Ratsiraka said in his earlier radio broadcast that he was ready to talk to opposition leaders who last week took over seven government ministries without interference from soldiers guarding the buildings. "I hold out my hand to you," Adm. Ratsiraka said, addressing the opposition leaders.

"I am ready for dialogue to put the country to rights," he said, breaking a week-long silence on a power struggle between his government and an opposition coalition of 16 parties called the Lifeblood Committee.

The president said he was prepared to look at a new constitution for the Indian Ocean island and to organize a constitutional referendum by December 31. He announced he would dissolve his Marxist government on Monday, and said he was prepared to study new electoral rules.

The occupation of government ministries last week was followed by Army swoops on six opposition leaders, including rival "Premier" Albert Zafy. Lieutenant Colonel Ramahatra said earlier Sunday the opposition leaders were being "detained," but gave no details on their whereabouts. The prime minister added that he regretted the decision of opposition supporters to defy a state of emergency decreed by Adm. Ratsiraka on Monday which banned all public gatherings.

Daily protests over the past two months have drawn tens of thousands of people, and the opposition had called a renewed general strike for Monday.

The island's economy has been virtually paralyzed since June 10 by daily protests and strikes organized by the Lifeblood Committee, and the country's business leaders had written to Adm. Ratsiraka urging him to end his silence. "Your muteness...is an obstacle to finding solutions," they said in a letter published by the media.

One businessman said that the end of the present regime would be preferable, "even if it takes two or three years for the economic situation to stabilize."

The opposition broke off talks on Friday with Adm. Ratsiraka's governing coalition and the National

Council of Churches and demanded that all its representatives be released before any fresh negotiations with the government. Sunday, the opposition continued to demand the release of the detained leaders.

Mr. Zafy's wife Therese told Agence France-Presse Sunday that Adm. Ratsiraka "is continuing to hang on to power," adding, "the people have had enough of him." Adm. Ratsiraka, 54, has been in power since 1975.

Mozambique

Working Scheme May Make Peace Talks 'Dynamic'

MB2907054091 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 0500 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] The Mozambican peace talks may enter a new dynamic stage with the introduction of a new working scheme based on a systematic approach to all the points on the agenda, one which rigorously defines the connection between those points and suggests prospective deadlines for their (?resolution) at the negotiating table. Indirect Mozambican Government-Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] discussions on the new mediator-proposed scheme are expected to end today. The scheme of the talks, based on specific issues and time frames, could become a practical working tool that will help exert some pressure on both sides to resolve their differences.

Renamo Blamed for 'Slow Pace' of Peace Talks

MB2907100691 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 0900 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] Mario Rafaeli, coordinator of the Mozambican peace process, has said that the extremely slow pace of the Rome peace talks has been caused by what he described as Renamo's [Mozambique National Resistance] excessive caution. Speaking to AIM [Mozambique Information Agency] in Rome, the representative of the Italian Government to the peace talks said that Renamo is afraid that the Mozambican Government could use the peace process to secure political advantages. The Italian official also noted that the slowness of the process reflects the concerns of the two sides and the conditions under which they will engage in the political struggle once a cease-fire agreement has been achieved.

Namibia

Geingob on Disclosure of RSA Funding of Parties

MB2607173091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1724 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] Windhoek July 26 SAPA—The United Nations failed in not recognising that someone was subverting the electoral process in Namibia, Prime Minister Hage Geingob said on Friday. Addressing a media conference in Windhoek, he said South Africa was in charge of the

election process and the UN was tasked with monitoring and satisfying itself on the process in 1989. "So even the UN failed in that regard," Mr Geingob said.

"As we said during the campaign, South Africa [SA] was not neutral and (SA Foreign Affairs Minister Pik) Botha is saying 'yes, we were fighting against SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] therefore we couldn't be neutral'," the prime minister said. "That's shameful."

Mr Geingob said SA's covert funding of political parties opposing SWAPO in the independence election was a violation of a New York agreement between South Africa, Angola and Cuba to oversee the regional peace process.

Mr Geingob was reacting to Thursday's announcement that SA spent over R[and]100 million on seven political parties, including the main opposition Democratic Turnhalle Alliance [DTA]. "The issue is not that the DTA managed to get money from South Africa. When we got our money from the Organisation of African Unity (Liberation Committee) it was public information," he said, where it was announced at a press conference SWAPO would get about R19 million (seven million US dollars).

"The issue becomes dirty tricks when it is secret," he added. "But dirty tricks are not going to be repeated by bringing in South Africans to run elections. South Africans will not come here to vote for the DTA. And our people have also seen in these one and a half years who is who," Mr Geingob said. The government was drafting electoral legislation to ensure that democracy survived in Namibia.

Asked about any planned action on the current issue, Mr Geingob said: "The action we will take is to defeat them again", referring to the regional elections for Parliament's second house, the National Council. In terms of the Constitution, elections for the National Council must take place within two years of independence. "I'm very glad this came out at this particular time. I don't know why Botha is so unkind to their puppets. I am launching our campaign from here now," he said to laughter from assembled ministers and officials who were present.

Minister on Pretoria Aid

MB2607094291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0808 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] Windhoek July 26 SAPA—Namibia's Information and Broadcasting Minister Hidipo Hamutenya says he is not in the least surprised at the disclosure South Africa provided over R[and]100-million to seven parties to oppose SWAPO in the 1989 independence election. According to a Nambc [Namibian Broadcasting Corporation] radio news report, Mr Hamutenya said the

revelation on Thursday [25 July] by SA Foreign Minister Pik Botha confirmed SWAPO's suspicion that the election was not fair.

He added SWAPO received funding for the election openly from countries and organisations like the Organisation of African Unity, but not from the United Nations or SA, which was supposed to be impartial. Despite SA's partiality, SWAPO won the election, Mr Hamutenya said. He further said the issue was now something of the past and Namibia would continue its relations with SA.

NP Denies Receiving RSA Funds

*MB2607121291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1147 GMT 26 Jul 91*

[Text] Windhoek July 26 SAPA—The National Party [NP] in Namibia never received any money from the South African Government, the party leader, Mr Kosie Pretorius told SAPA in Windhoek on Friday [26 July]. He was reacting to the announcement on Thursday that South Africa spent over R [rand] 100-million on seven political parties opposing SWAPO in Namibia's 1989 independence election. "The NP has never received a single cent from the SA Government and I personally don't think they would have given us anything as we were not in favour of the (United Nations-sponsored Resolution) 435 election," he said.

"But when we were forced to make the choice to abstain or vote, we took part as a component of Action Christian National," Mr Pretorius said. ACN did in fact receive money from an organisation, the Namibia Foundation,

which paid organisational expenses during the election campaign and also offered money to the now defunct NP mouthpiece, DIE SUIDWESTER.

"I have nothing in principle against the fact South Africa gave money to the parties in the then South West Africa and I can boast up to now the NP is the only party in Namibia that fought the election with its own funds from its members," he said, adding there was no difference between Namibian parties receiving funding from South Africa and Namibia's R1-million gift to the African National Congress.

Zimbabwe

Mugabe 'Understanding' of U.S. Easing Sanctions

*MB2607081991 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0700 GMT 26 Jul 91*

[Text] Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe has expressed understanding for moves by the U.S. and other industrialized nations to ease their South African sanctions. But, says Mugabe, who is in the United States, it would have been preferable for the U.S. to leave its sanctions in place a little longer.

Mugabe praised the reform measures approved by President F.W. de Klerk, and acknowledged that it would have been improper for the rest of the world to be entirely unresponsive to the progress made to date.

Mugabe, a staunch critic of apartheid, called the reform steps in South Africa positive, and expressed hope that the continuing political and diplomatic measures against South Africa will help hasten the end of apartheid.

Burkina Faso

Compaore Reshuffles Transition Cabinet

AB2607214091 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French 1900 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Decree issued by the president of Burkina Faso in Ouagadougou on 26 July 1991]

[Text] The president of Burkina Faso and head of state decrees:

Article 1. The Burkina Faso Government is composed as follows:

| | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| Minister in charge of special duties with the Presidency of Burkina Faso | Kabore, Rock Marc Christian |
| Minister in charge of special duties with the Presidency of Burkina Faso and government spokesman | Zampaligre, Idrissa |
| Minister of agriculture and livestock | Yameogo, Hermann |
| Minister of equipment, transport, and communications | Tapsoba, Pierre Joseph Emmanuel |
| Minister of health, social welfare, and family | Ouiminga, Amado |
| Minister of finance and plan | Korsaga, Assomption |
| Minister of industry, commerce, and mines | Sanon, Thomas |
| Minister of justice and keeper of the seal | Lompo, Benoit |
| Minister of people's defense and security | Lassane, Ouangraoua |
| Minister of external relations | Konate, Issa Dominique |
| Minister of employment, labor, and social security | Traore, Issaka |
| Minister of civil service and modernization of administration | Bonkougou, Juliette, nee Yamcogo |
| Minister of information and culture | Some, Salvi Charles |
| Minister of primary education and mass literacy | Tiendrebeogo, Alice, nee Kabore |
| Minister of secondary, higher education, and scientific research | Nacro, Mouhoussine |
| Minister of environment and tourism | Ouali, Louis Armand |
| Minister of housing and town planning | Zoubga, Alain |
| Minister of territorial administration | Compaore, Leonard |
| Minister of water | Ouedraogo, Alphonse |
| Minister of youth and sports | Zebango, Marlene |
| Minister of crafts and small- and medium-scale enterprises | Sawadogo, Oumarou |
| Minister Secretary General of government | Kone, Noeie |
| Minister Delegate at the Presidency in charge of Economic Reforms | Bissiri, Sirima |
| Minister Delegate at the Ministry of Finance and Planning in charge of Budget | Tiraogo, Celestin Tiendrebeogo |

| | |
|--|---------------------------|
| Minister Delegate at the Ministry of Information & Culture in charge of Culture | Kabore, Auguste Ferdinand |
| Minister Delegate at the Ministry of Youth and Sports in charge of Sports | Hema, Bassie |
| Minister Delegate at the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock in charge of Livestock | Tiemoko, Konate |
| Minister Delegate at the Ministry of Yao Equipment, Transport and Communication in charge of Equipment | Issa, Gnanon |
| Secretary of state for Planning | Habi, Djiga nee Toure |
| Secretary of state for Energy and Mines | Ali, Coulibaly |
| Secretary of state for Technical Education | Dembele, M'pe Auguste |
| Secretary of state in charge of Burkinabe Abroad | Moussa, Ernest Ouedraogo |
| Secretary of state in charge of organizing the Rural Folks | Oubkiri, Marc Yao |
| Secretary of state for Social Action | Ouedraogo, Joseph |

Article 2. The present decree which abrogates any previous provisions contrary to the present one, shall be published in the Government Gazette of Burkina Faso.

The Fatherland of Death, We shall Win!

[Signed] Captain Blaise Compaore

Ghana

Features of 'Multiparty Politics' Viewed

AB2907100091 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Kuma Drah commentary read by Anthony Kuma]

[Text] The multiparty form of government is not new to Ghana. It has been an on-and-off phenomenon in the country's political history. The PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] has indicated that parties would be allowed once again as major players in the political arena, and those who are desirous to plunge into the arena are anxiously waiting for the lifting of the ban on party politics.

Talking of multipartyism brings to mind the concept of opposition. The NCD [National Commission for Democracy] report on evolving a true democracy identifies it as one of the issues that should be thoroughly discussed. This recommendation stems from the opinions expressed by many Ghanaians that institutionalized opposition has regrettably been subversive of government and devoid of the element of loyalty to the established order. Others feel that although multipartyism has its limitations, especially in developing countries, it is a better evil than other political models.

Since the collapse of communist governments in Eastern Europe multipartyism has become a craze, especially in developing countries where various forms of political

repression had held down the lid on political change. It would be, however, too simplistic to see any change as a triumph of capitalism over socialism and communism. It would equally be wrong to attempt to equate multipartyism to democracy, because there is nothing democratic about multiparty political systems where the majority pushes everything down the throat of the minority.

On the other hand, democracy should not mean the minority hijacking power and lording it over the majority. To write off the multiparty form of government because of the scenario of conflict may amount to closing one's eyes to realism. This is so because no human organization or enterprise thrives without dissension generated from within or without. The most important thing is how these inevitable conflicts are resolved. Norms from our simple traditional political organizations show the interplay of efficient mechanisms for resolving conflicts.

The concept of consensus in simple political organizations need to be practiced at the national level in whatever form of government we adopt. The winner-takes-all situation creates a fertile ground for politicians to privatize and monopolize power. The next constitution should create adequate structures that decentralize power instead of polarizing it along old political lines, or on ethnic bases. One way of averting institutionalized opposition, which haunts many, is to encourage decentralization as much as possible.

Apart from the political structures that will be necessary for preventing institutionalized opposition, a vital precondition for political stability is a conducive economic environment. There should be more and equal opportunities for everybody to climb the social ladder. By this, politics will not look as the only gold mine for people to make a living from. All the necessary provisions for the multiparty form of government may be entrenched in the constitution. But for it to stand the test of time, it will require certain general socioeconomic factors and will also require all the arms of government—the executive, legislature, the judiciary, the media, the security services, and workers—to adopt the culture of tolerance in arriving at consensus.

Guinea

Conte in Favor of Accelerating Democratic Process

AB2707170591 Paris AFP in French 1626 GMT
24 Jul 91

[Text] Conakry, 24 Jul (AFP)—The Guinean head of state, General Lansana Conte, today said that he was in favor of accelerating the democratic process in his country and invited the Transition Committee for National Redress [CTRN] to implement the new constitution and to rapidly draw up the laws that will regulate the political life.

Recalling in a radio broadcast speech, that his regime had previously set up a five-year transition period which the opposition thought was too long, Mr. Conte said that it was now up to the CTRN to draw up the constitutional laws.

The head of state said that the authorization for the creation of political parties in Guinea would depend on the diligence with which the CTRN completes the drafting of these constitutional laws.

Observers believe that the main constitutional laws should be adopted by the CTRN by the end of the year, that is a year after the adoption through a referendum, of the new Guinea Constitution.

Liberia

Sawyer: Disarmament Vital for Free Elections

AB2707194191 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Text] The encampment and disarmament of all combatants in the Liberian civil conflict are indispensable preconditions for free and fair elections. The statement was contained in the independent day message of the president, Dr. Amos Sawyer, yesterday, which was delivered at the Executive Pavillion in Monrovia. The president called on the leader of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL], Mr. Charles Taylor, and relief organizations to open the roads and allow Liberians to reunite. He also called on the NPFL to free all foreign hostages to allow them to return to their families again.

Referring to Mr. Taylor as our dear brother, Dr. Sawyer urged the NPFL leader to demonstrate his true commitment to democratic elections by disarming and encamping his men as well as joining the Interim Government of National Unity to organize an interim election commission as a first step to free and fair elections. The Liberian leader extended a hand of friendship to Mr. Taylor in an act of brotherhood and reconciliation as well as to those Liberians behind NPFL line and abroad, adding: Our forefathers knew. He spoke of government's program to (?repatriate) Liberians from the subregion.

Armed Factions Asked to Give Guns to ECOMOG

AB2707211191 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Text] All persons bearing arms in the country have been called upon to turn in their guns to the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] Cease-Fire Monitoring Group in Liberia, ECOMOG, and begin a new life of unity, peace, and freedom. Assemblyman The Reverend Samuel Reeves from Grand Bassa County made the call yesterday in Monrovia during programs marking the 144th independence anniversary of Liberia.

Delivering the national oration, the ILA [Interim Legislative Assembly] called on all those in command of different fighting forces in Liberia to disarm and encamp their forces to ensure a new path to peace. Liberians, he said, can only (?contain) the trauma, pain, and frustration of the civil crisis by moving from the state of war to that of peace. The killing must stop, he added. Reverend Reeves also called for an end to tribalism and told Liberians to unite and love one another. As Liberians seek an end to the present crisis and begin a new chapter in the history of this nation, where peace and democracy will coexist, Reverend Reeves said leaders of former fighters should let national interest supersede what he called a winning game.

NPFL, Army Fighting Continues Near Ivory Coast

*AB2707193291 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 26 Jul 91*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] For some time, there has been spasmodic reports of continuing fighting in Liberia, in Grand Gedeh County, near the border with Ivory Coast. It has been between forces of Charles Taylor's rebel NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] and the remnants of the late Samuel Doe's army. Grand Gedeh is the home region of Doe's Krahn tribe. Well, now, it seems the NPFL have dealt a decisive blow. Our correspondent in Abidjan, John Vamboe, has been talking to an officer who fled the area and he telexed us this report.

[Begin studio announcer recording] According to a man, who called himself Captain Nelson Yuweh, whom I interviewed in Abidjan, the Konobo District in the border area fell to the NPFL rebels on July the 20th after a two-day battle. Capt. Yuweh said he was one of the commanders of the Krahn-dominated troops who, until these battles, held the area. He said that the NPFL rebels had attacked with about 500 men and heavy artillery on July the 18th and that, at least, 37 people had been killed in the fighting. Capt. Yuweh said that a number of his soldiers as well as women and children were captured by the NPFL and taken to the nearby city of Harper on the coast. Capt. Yuweh said the fighting had been going on between the AFL [Armed Forces of Liberia] soldiers and the rebels since January. He said the AFL remnants were under the command of a general, John Belleh, a relative of the late president, Samuel Doe.

Meanwhile, today about 1000 Liberian refugees left the port of Abidjan for Monrovia by ferry. They said that they were to be leaving for home after their time in exile without any means of survival. Around 15,000 Liberians are expected to be repatriated from Ivory Coast to Monrovia this weekend. [end recording]

Dispute Reported Over Refugees in Ivory Coast

*AB2607134291 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 25 Jul 91*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It seems quite a tussle is going on between the Liberia interim government of Amos Sawyer and the rebel NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] led by Charles Taylor. It is over refugees in Ivory Coast and, with the elections coming up, which part of Liberia they should be repatriated to. The interim government sent Romeo Kuya of the Repatriation and Resettlement Commission with General Fangalo to the refugee camp at Danane in the Ivory Coast, near the Liberian border to find out how many Liberians wanted to return to Monrovia by ship. He had a list of 1,500 which is hauled in by [the] top local official known as the secretary general and his list was taken away and there is talk of Taylor having a special relationship with the secretary general. Well, Romeo Kuya is now in Abidjan. On the line, Richard Rawlings asked him what happened when he was called in by the secretary general:

[Begin recording] [Kuya] When we went there, he began to ask me questions pertaining to the registration. I told him that I was instructed by my government to register those who want to be repatriated voluntarily and then they requested the list. I gave them the list. He detained Gen. Fangalo and myself for about seven hours in his office. Apparently, he sent us through the commissioner of police of Danane who kept us for additional five hours and then escorted us to our various homes and told us that we would be picked up at any time they desired. The following morning at 7 a.m., they came and collected [words indistinct] and we were detained.

[Rawlings] Did they tell you what they were accusing you of? What crime did they think you had committed?

[Kuya] I was told that he was informed that we were doing recruitment to go and subvert the country. So I went and displayed the list. He went through the list and found out that we had agents ranging from six months to 21 years old or just six months old, two years old, one year old. So he was convinced that what was told to him was not the truth. After two days, he sent for us and I went there to him and requested for the list. He refused to give me the list. On Thursday, which was on the 18th, Mr. Taylor came from Burkina Faso. I had an audience with him and, according to intelligence security reports from there, the list was photocopied and passed on to Mr. Taylor.

[Rawlings] So you are telling me that Mr. Taylor went from Burkina Faso to the north of Ivory Coast and looked at the list of returning refugees' names.

[Kuya] Exactly, exactly, exactly, exactly. Mr. Taylor held an hour's meeting with the secretary general before leaving. Besides, he gave 100,000 CFA francs to some refugees that were around and he promised that he

would send buses for their repatriation. Two days after, he sent two mini-buses, 16 seaters each, to Danane. But up till now, there has not been a single refugee to appear and not the buses.

[Rawlings] So he tried to repatriate the refugees himself by sending these buses to take them back to Liberia across the border rather than them going back by Abidjan to Monrovia.

[Kuya] Well, exactly, exactly. But [since] that day, not one single refugee has been willing to go through that road.

[Rawlings] Are you implying that the security police, the Ivorian security police in Danane are in league with Charles Taylor and his forces?

[Kuya] Well, I cannot say, I cannot say, but I know I have been in Danane from last October 11th to present and Mr. Taylor has made several stops at the secretary general's office. They held several meetings. Besides this, on Thursday, when he came from Burkina Faso, he held an hour's meeting with him before leaving. So I do not know their level of relationship, but I know that they meet and I know they talk! [end recording]

Mali

Premier's Circular Calls For Freedom of Press

AB2607212591 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television
du Mali Radio in French 1300 GMT 24 Jul 91

[Circular issued by Premier Soumana Sako dated 24 July—recorded]

[Text] The consolidation of a state of pluralist democracy demands an unequivocal break from certain complexes, attitudes, or behavior handed down by several decades of political and intellectual monolithism. This is particularly the case with a generally accepted attitude of distrust, defiance, and even denial vis-a-vis the press. Democracy requires openness. It is important that all the actions of the state and its deconcentrated and decentralized bodies bear its seal and conform without hesitation.

In this regard, it is needless to remind you that the democratic nature of the state is measured, among others things, by its attitude toward the press. Indeed the press, government- or private-owned, depending on how it combines independence, professionalism, and responsibility, appears like the mirror and conscience of society. It is also, and above all, one of the essential pillars of democracy, for which it is the duty of the press to play the highly salutary role of protection and bulwark both against the natural tendency, so to speak, for every leadership to tyrannize and the demagogues and other professionals of extravagant promises in this phase of an integral multiparty system.

I therefore urge you to facilitate in a manner compatible with the state's special concerns as stipulated under the law, or consistent with state or professional secrecy, free access by the press—both state and privately owned—to all developments, activities, and information at structures placed under your authority.

Obviously, this state of being more available to the press should not mean sacrificing the right of civil servants to withhold state secrets.

'Heavy Casualties' Reported in Tonka Armed Attack

AB2707083091 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television
du Mali Radio in French 0700 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Excerpts] The chairman of the Transition Committee for the Salvation of the People continues his tour in the Fifth Region. This morning Lieutenant Colonel Amadou Toumani Toure and his delegation are on their way to Mopti from Djenné, where they arrived yesterday afternoon. The head of state received a warm welcome there. [passage omitted].

The Fifth Region is the last leg of this tour in the north. Gao and Timbuktu were included in an earlier portion of the tour. In these two regions, the head of state called for peace and concord. The call, however, was not heeded by some bandits, who on 24 July launched an attack on the village of Tonka. It resulted in heavy casualties and property damage. According to our special correspondent, Ibrahim Savaka Coulibaly, the head of state said the Army will assume all its responsibilities, for this attack is an act of provocation.

Niger

Saibou Sets Date for National Conference

AB2707124591 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network
in French 1200 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Decree issued by head of state Brigadier General Ali Saibou in Niamey on 26 July]

[Text] The head of state today signed a decree summoning a conference to be attended by the nation's active forces; therefore, considering the national charter; considering the Constitution; considering the results of the deliberations of the national preparatory commission on the national conference, the head of state decrees:

Article 1: The national conference to be attended by all the nation's active forces in accordance with the outcome of the deliberations of the preparatory committee on the national conference will be held on Monday, 29 July.

Article 2: The present decree will be published in the Official Gazette.

Nigeria

Statement Issued on RSA Inkatha Funding

AB2507145091 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English
1700 GMT 23 Jul 91

[Text] The Federal Government has expressed disappointment with the latest revelation that the racist regime in South Africa [RSA] was funding the violence against the blacks in that country. A statement from the Ministry of External Affairs in Lagos today said the disclosure had created a [word indistinct] atmosphere which will only constitute an obstacle to the negotiation process. It called on President de Klerk to recreate the climate of confidence and trust which had existed him and Nelson Mandela.

The statement said the South African leader must remove all obstacles which would hinder productive negotiation and neutralize those spent on destabilizing the peaceful change that the world was expecting.

Health Agreement With Cuba Signed Under UNDP

AB2807094091 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English
1700 GMT 25 Jul 91

[Text] Nigeria and Cuba have signed a health agreement under the auspices of the United Nations Development Program. Under the agreement, 31 doctors from Cuba are expected in the country for the program. The minister of health, Prof. Olikoye Ransome-Kuti, who signed on behalf of the government, explained that the doctors would serve in needy areas like Borno, Sokoto, Gongola, and Plateau States. The Cuban ambassador to Nigeria, Mr. Ramon Alonso Hedina, expressed the hope that both countries would explore other avenues of further cooperation.

Sierra Leone

Momoh on Party Suspensions, New Parties

AB2707100991 London BBC World Service in English
0630 GMT 25 Jul 91

[From the "Network on Africa" program]

[Text] In Sierra Leone, the new Constitution has been the big talking point there. It was put in place at the beginning of this month. But the debate has been continuing. Ten people, eight of them members of Parliament, were suspended from the ruling party last week after having made controversial statements about the new Constitution. Well, it is not actually clear yet whether there was any link between their statements and their suspension. But many observers reckon that they had been seen as being just too critical with their comments. Well, journalist Ben Asante has been talking

to President Momoh in Freetown. So he took the opportunity to ask him why these people had been suspended:

[Begin recording] [Momoh] We have observed that in the last few months, these are people who have established new parties in keeping with the present multipartyism in the country. I definitely would not deny them that at all—I mean, if they want to go their way, well and good. But we at the Governing Council of the APC [All-People's Congress] thought that out of morality and principle, these people, knowing that they have formed parties, should have resigned from our own party, which they have not done; and we have very good reasons to know they have formed parties. There are some of them who come to me even to say they have formed parties. This is why we have written to them. Now, suspending them... [changes thought] and I think we have to be very clear that the suspension does not mean that they are losing their parliamentary seats, those of them who are members of Parliament.

[Asante] But the action, coming soon after what most people regarded as a critical and lively debate on changing the Constitution, smacked of some degree of intolerance.

[Momoh] The people affected are only eight, so it cannot be because of what I said, and in fact you will be very surprised to know that we have ministers, some of my ministers, who are critical of the things that were happening. They are still (?members) of Parliament and we have not taken any action against them because of that. So in fact, it has nothing to do with the [words indistinct]. It is simply because we, as a party, feel that they ought to make their position quite clear now, because we find it a little bit uncomfortable to go on with them, more so as we have known now that they have formed their own political parties.

[Asante] Will you put any limit on the number of parties? Do you think they will eventually contest for political power in Sierra Leone?

[Momoh] Well, I think it is very difficult to do that. For now, one hears about something like five parties that are in the offing. But how many of them will be able to survive and eventually go to the elections? So it is anybody's guess.

[Asante] Finally, Mr. President, given the general economic situation around petrol queues, parts of the city not having light, do you think that the new parties emerging will be pointing fingers at your party?

[Momoh] Well, most of them have started doing it already. But one good thing is, I think the average Sierra Leonean is intelligent enough not to allow himself to be led by the nose. Everybody should be able to understand that the problems we are facing now: bad roads, poor electricity, petrol queues, high cost of living, especially soaring prices of basic commodities like rice—they are a culmination of economic difficulties over a long, long period. [end recording]

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